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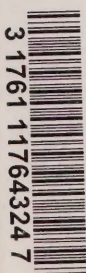
Government
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THE
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL
STUDY GROUP
ON ALIENATION

The world of the welfare recipient

Published under the Authority of
the Federal-Provincial Conference
of Ministers of Welfare

January, 1971





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WELFARE RECIPIENT

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1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Study

The Federal-Provincial Study Group on Alienation decided to undertake a questionnaire survey among welfare recipients on a national basis, aimed at getting information in the following specific areas:

1. Their perceptions and attitudes towards the welfare system.
2. The extent to which they currently participate in the economic, social and cultural lives of the community within which they live.
3. The life situation of these recipients and their actual relationships within the welfare system.

Brief Description of Method

A personal interview survey of 2,104 heads-of-household and individuals receiving welfare was completed according to defensible sampling procedures. A detailed questionnaire was developed and tested before being used in the field. These and other aspects of methodology are covered in more detail in the Appendix at the end of this report.

In the French version of the questionnaire the phrase 'welfare worker' was translated into 'travailleur social'; instead, the phrase 'agent de sécurité sociale' should have been used. Results of questions related to welfare workers should therefore be interpreted with particular care in the case of Quebec.

The Social Survey Research Centre, Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Canadian Facts Co., Limited, was responsible for the details of executing the study, and for preparation of this report.

Field work was conducted between July 3 and October 5, 1970.

The Federal-Provincial Study Group
on Alienation

January 13th, 1971

2. HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

This section summarizes some of the major findings, in brief, with a minimum of discussion. For more complete results, with greater detail, substantiation and discussion, see Section 3 of this report.

The Highlights are organized around the same four topics discussed in Section 3 of this report: who the welfare recipients are, the kind of world they live in, their economic history and outlook, and their attitudes.

A. WHO THEY ARE

The two most frequent reasons for being on welfare are permanent disability/illness, and absence of spouse.

Quebec has a greater proportion of welfare cases than it does population; Ontario and the Prairies each have less than their share of welfare cases compared with total households. Almost three-fourths of welfare cases are located in urban centres (places of over 5000 population).

The average family on welfare is of smaller size than families generally, primarily because of small families in the cases of disability and old-age assistance.

The welfare family is a little more likely than the population at large to speak French at home.

The individual recipient is 47 years old. Some 30% are married, 27% divorced, 23% widowed, 21% single.

Two-thirds of welfare recipients claim they attend church, and 70% of those attending are Roman Catholic.

The welfare recipient, on the average, is less educated than is his counterpart in the general adult world. Occupationally, he is at a far lower level, too. Not only that, but his occupational level is lower than that of his father.

B. THE KIND OF WORLD THEY LIVE IN

Most welfare recipients live in a neighbourhood of small, neat and unpretentious homes. Three-fourths of the parents feel that their neighborhood is a good place to raise children.

Only 12% of welfare recipients live in public housing. The welfare recipient is more likely than the general population to live in an apartment or flat. The average home in which a recipient lives is judged to be in

relatively sound repair. Nine out of 10 of their homes have bathrooms (though 2 of the 9 share the bathroom with others). Most have the usual amenities: flush toilet, running water, bathtub, basin or sink, and hot running water. Nine out of 10 have kitchens (but 2 of the 9 share with others).

The average welfare home has 3.2 rooms (excluding kitchen and bathroom). Three-fourths say that their housing conditions are satisfactory, in total. The average rental or payment for the home is \$90.00 monthly.

Only 15% of recipients have motor vehicles (almost 80% of all Canadian households do). Two-thirds have a telephone (better than 9 out of 10 households have one in the general Canadian population).

In terms of his activities, the person on welfare tends to be a solitary rather than social creature. He is not mutually involved with his neighbours.

However, when things get rough, the person on welfare can usually find someone to give him a hand; it's most often a friend or relative.

Two-thirds of people on welfare have needed the help of a welfare worker at some time; only a third have gone to a minister or priest.

Welfare recipients are not heavily involved in community activities. Only a quarter claim membership in a church, yet this is the highest level of affiliation they have with any group. They participate little in political groups. Less than 2% are members of a welfare or tenant rights group.

The average person on welfare has a monthly income--including his welfare--of \$174.00. Seven percent also get vouchers, with an average monthly value of \$47.00.

Nine out of 10 welfare recipients prefer to get their welfare cheques by mail rather than having to pick them up at the welfare office.

Almost one out of three persons on welfare has purchased by installment since being on welfare. One out of 10 of those who have not bought by installment has tried to get credit. Half of the welfare recipients have debts, and in one-fourth of the cases, one or more creditors are giving them trouble. If welfare recipients received more money, most of them would spend it on basic needs (food, clothing, housing, health care).

If a member of the family needs medical attention, most welfare recipients depend on the family doctor rather than a hospital out-patients or emergency service. Slightly more than a third report serious illness or accident in their family in the past year; better than 9 in 10 were able to get proper medical attention. However, as of today, only half of the patients are in good condition.

Slightly over half the welfare recipients report that they or someone in their family needed dental work in the past year. Most of them saw a dentist. Extraction was the most common treatment.

About a fifth of those on welfare were visited by a nurse in the past year.

One-third of recipients say that their welfare payments have been either cut down or cut off at some time. Two-thirds of these think the treatment was unfair, and most of them had seen someone about it.

Those on welfare are suspicious of the system; almost half think that not everybody gets the amount of assistance he is entitled to. They're less suspicious that they, themselves, are being unfairly treated. Almost half of them have seen someone at the welfare office about it.

Almost half of those on welfare are unaware of the right to make an appeal about the amount of money they get, and among those who do know about it, less than a third actually made an appeal. More than half said it didn't do any good. The others who did not appeal felt it would not do any good, or they would get into trouble.

More than half of those on welfare have made a visit to the welfare office in the past year. About one-third of these complain about the long time they had to wait for attention; some of them even feel that the delay was intentional. About one in 10 feel that a welfare worker has asked him a question he had no right to.

The welfare worker, recipients believe, should have special training in welfare work; and slightly over half would rather have an expert than a welfare worker who might potentially become a good friend.

Two-thirds of welfare recipients claim that they have a welfare worker assigned to their case. Better than 8 in 10 welfare recipients having welfare workers say that their worker has visited them during the past year; the median number of visits is 2.8. But only one-fifth of the workers bother to advise the person on welfare that they are coming for a visit; they drop in unannounced.

The welfare recipient is mildly favourable towards the welfare/social worker. There is no high enthusiasm. Almost one of every ten people having a welfare worker feel that he/she has offended them in the past year, and about the same proportion of those not having a welfare worker feel that they have been personally offended on a visit to the office. Most of the time it's a lack of sympathy on the part of the welfare representative that they object to.

Eight of ten parents on welfare have talked to their children's teacher in the past year; many did so more than once. Almost two-thirds feel that their child is doing well in school. Outside of school, the children concentrate largely on activities which are indoor and on the solitary side (watching television, reading, listening to the radio, etc.). And the children simply don't do much in the way of outside-the-home social activities. The greatest participation--by about two children in every five--is Sunday School.

The children play, to be sure, but more often (except in summer) it is inside the home rather than outside. They don't pay much attention to organized recreational activities.

About two-thirds of welfare parents say that their children have had dealings with one or more types of adult organizations aimed at dealing with them: nurse, special educational classes, child guidance clinic, police.

Most parents (60%) on welfare believe that their children are deprived, disadvantaged. Mainly it is clothing, though food, living quarters, spending money, playthings and other specifics all get mention.

Most parents on welfare have no set occupational hopes or expectations for their children. However, a third hope that their children will finish university. Two out of five welfare parents know of no way to improve the chances of their children, however.

C. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND OUTLOOK

There is a slight tendency for welfare assistance to run in the family. One in 7 recipients had parents who were on welfare, and a quarter have relatives now on welfare.

About half of those on welfare have been on welfare five years or more. Three-fourths have been on welfare consistently from the time they first went on. There doesn't seem to be much hope that most of them will ever become truly self-supporting.

The disabled ones and those on old age assistance, to start with, have no chance of becoming employed. Among the remainder, a third were let go at the employer's choice (meaning that they have little chance of being attractive permanently to another employer), and forty-five percent left because of a change in the personal situation (health, marriage, pregnancy, need to take care of kids, etc.). Most of these are on welfare because of absence of spouse, so there isn't much chance they'd be able to get away from taking care of the kids to hold down a job.

One-quarter of welfare recipients not aged or disabled have never worked full time, and it has been over two years since another 4 in 10 have held a job.

It's little wonder that the majority of those on welfare see no hope ever of getting off welfare, or that they lose hope increasingly as they get older. The financial outlook they have isn't much better than that for getting off welfare. They are pessimistic about their financial position improving because of the cost of growing children, increasing medical bills, disability, sickness, age, and cost of living increases. Most welfare recipients are pessimistic about their getting a job, even if welfare officials would permit them to work without cutting off their welfare. On the average, the welfare recipient who believes that he could get a job thinks he could make about \$183.00 monthly at it. But on the average, even the recipient optimistic enough to think he could get a job does not believe he could earn enough to make it attractive; most say that they'd have to earn more than welfare pays for them to want a job.

Recipients said, on the average, that they'd have to earn \$340.00 monthly to take care of all their financial needs and eliminate welfare.

Two-thirds of mothers on welfare who are neither disabled nor aged say that they'd prefer to stay home and take care of the kids, rather than to go out to work. Those who are willing to go out and work lay down pretty stiff requirements. On the average, each mother has two requirements that would have to be met from this list: a good babysitter, good wages, better clothing, transportation to work and miscellaneous requirements.

More than half of the people on welfare are not willing to move to another town to accept a job.

D. THEIR ATTITUDES

Most of those on welfare know others also on welfare. The majority feel that they are no better or no worse off than other people on welfare.

The welfare recipient doesn't think too well of others on welfare. He distrusts many, as indicated by his feeling that every welfare application should be checked. His reasons principally are that it is necessary to make sure the person really needs it, that people are not cheating. Moreover, the typical person on welfare thinks that there should be continuing checks later. He doubts that filling out a form stating needs would obtain honest replies.

Only about a fourth of welfare recipients are aware of welfare or tenant rights organizations; among those who are aware, there is strong sympathy with what they are trying to achieve.

Being on welfare is humiliating; it takes away initiative. That is how most people on welfare feel about it.

It doesn't make it any more pleasant being on welfare to feel that the system needs changing. Main ways: a check on people who do not need welfare, allowing people to take jobs without taking away the assistance, and speeding up of payments at time of need. Most of those who think there should be changes feel there is some chances that the system may encompass some of these changes.

People on welfare think that the basic need of the poor is money.

Those on welfare do not strongly pull away from their community; they simply don't latch on strongly.

People on welfare are not totally alienated to society, though a fair proportion are bitter.

The person on welfare is confronted with a continuing financial crisis. He never has enough money to go around. He cannot manage well with what he gets on welfare.

3. DETAILED DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Welfare recipients are here described in four dimensions: who they are, the kind of world they live in, their economic history and outlook, and their attitudes.

A. WHO THEY ARE

In taking a look at who the welfare recipients are, we will consider the kind of assistance they get, where they are located and where they came from, their family structure, and the nature of the recipient himself.

Kind Of Assistance

Four out of ten (41%) of Canadian welfare recipients receive assistance because of permanent disability or illness, with a quarter (26%) getting assistance because of the absence of husband. Thirteen percent are unemployed, 9% are on welfare because of old age, 8% because of temporary disability.

Quebec has the highest level receiving welfare because of permanent disability or illness, with the Prairies the lowest. Ontario and the Prairies have the highest levels of people getting welfare because of absence of husband, while British Columbia has the highest level receiving welfare because of unemployment.

	Reasons For Assistance					
	Total Respondents					British Columbia
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Columbia
	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
BASE (actual)						
Permanent disability or illness	41	44	52	36	26	33
Absence of husband	26	28	18	33	36	29
Unemployed	13	14	9	15	13	22
Old age	9	4	13	4	11	7
Temporary disability or illness	8	8	6	11	10	8
Employed but insufficient income	3	3	3	1	6	3

(Q. 1)

Note 1: All summary tables refer to the question number on the questionnaire, which also appears on the table of the detailed computer run from which the summary table has been made. All tables of the computer run are in the office of the Principal Research Officer (Welfare), Research and Statistics, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa.

2: The numbers shown on this and all other regional tables are the actual number of interviews. On all other tables they are the weighted figures, and are therefore approximate only.

Where They Are And Where They Came From.

Quebec shows considerably higher-than-average proportion of total Canadian welfare cases, as compared with its proportion of all households. Thirty-nine percent of all Canadian welfare cases are located in Quebec, which represents only 27% of all households. The Atlantic region is also over-represented, with 13% of welfare cases against only 7% of households. British Columbia is about average, having 9% of the cases and 10% of households. Ontario and the Prairies each have less than their share of the welfare cases compared with households.

Distribution Of Welfare Cases And General Population		
By Region		
	Welfare Cases (Survey) (Weighted)	Total Households (General Population)
Households - Total Canada	2,116 %	5,180,473* %
Atlantic	13	7
Quebec	39	27
Ontario	24	36
Prairies	15	18
British Columbia	9	10

* 1966 Census

Almost three-fourths of welfare cases in Canada are located in urban ** regions. This pretty well parallels the general population, with 76% of families being urban.

Distribution Of Welfare Cases And General Population By Urban-Rural		
	Welfare Cases (Survey) (Weighted)	Total Households (General Population)
Households - Total Canada	2,116	5,180,473 *
	%	%
Urban	73	76
Rural	27	24

* 1966 Census

Three-quarters (72%) of welfare recipients spent their formative years (up to age 21) in the area where they now live. The Atlantic Provinces have attracted the least total welfare cases into their areas, while Ontario has pulled 9%, British Columbia 6%, the Prairies 5%, and Quebec 5%.

In terms of specific flow, the greatest movement has been from the Prairies into British Columbia and from foreign countries into Ontario, each accounting for 4% of total welfare recipients. Less flow (2% each) has occurred from other countries and Ontario into Quebec from the Atlantic Provinces into Ontario, and from Ontario into the Prairies.

	Where Formative Years (Up To Age 21) Were Spent					
	Total Respondents					
	Where People Now Live					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (weighted)	2,116	13	40	23	15	9
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Always lived in this region	72	11	35	14	10	3
Formative years spent in:						
Atlantic	3	-	1	2	*	*
Quebec	2	*	-	1	*	*
Ontario	5	1	2	-	2	1
Prairies	5	*	*	1	-	4
British Columbia	2	*	*	*	1	-
Another country	11	*	2	4	2	1

(Q. 77-e)

NOTE: All percents are based on grand total number of interviews (2,116)

* Less than 0.5%

** For purposes of this survey, "urban" is defined as any place of 5,000 inhabitants or more, "rural" as centres less than that size. No further reference to these definitions is made.

There is a flow of welfare recipients both from larger to more rural areas, and from rural areas into larger communities. Among all rural recipients, 43% formerly lived in a larger community; among urban welfare recipients, 34% formerly lived in smaller communities. However, it must be remembered that a greater proportion--three-quarters--now live in urban communities; this means that the flow of welfare recipients from larger to smaller communities is not matched by those who are going from smaller to larger.

The flow of welfare recipients from larger to rural communities is particularly noticeable in Ontario, the Prairies, and British Columbia (however, in each case the number of cases is very small). In the case of urban welfare recipients who formerly lived in smaller communities, the proportion is especially high in the Prairies.

Mobility Of Respondents After 21 Years Of Age In Urban And Rural Areas						
Total Respondents						
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
<u>Total Rural</u> (weighted)	567	118	261	74 *	53 *	61 *
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Rural who formerly lived in a larger community	43	40	29	66	60	66
<u>Total Urban</u> (weighted)	1549	150	577	415	268	139
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Urban who formerly lived in a smaller community (village or farm)	34	32	23	35	51	42

(Q. 61)

* Small bases.

The proportion of rural welfare recipients who formerly lived in a larger community and the proportion of urban welfare recipients who formerly lived in a smaller community is greatest among those who recently (1970) went on welfare. It would appear that being on welfare makes a person more immobile, in terms of his moving from one community size to another.

(See Table Next Page)

Mobility Of Respondents After 21 Years
Of Age In Urban And Rural Areas

	Total Respondents In Each Length Of Time On Welfare			
	Total	1965	1966	1970
		Or Earlier	-1969	
Total Rural (weighted)	567	266	238	63*
	%	%	%	%
Rural who formerly lived in a larger community	43	40	46	49
Total Urban (weighted)	1,549	717	664	168
	%	%	%	%
Urban who formerly lived in a smaller community (village or farm)	34	32	32	44

(Q. 61)

* Small base

The Family Structure

It may be a little surprising that the average size of the family on welfare is smaller than that of the general population. The average group receiving welfare consists of 2.9 family members, against an average family size of 3.9 in the general Canadian population. However, this is due primarily to the nature of the reasons that people receive welfare. As the next table indicates, the size of a family tends to be small for those on temporary disability or illness, those receiving welfare because of permanent disability or illness, and those receiving welfare because of old age.

	Size Of Family						
	Total Respondents						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insuff- icient Income
BASE (weighted)	2,116	557	171	874	185	265	64*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
One	38	4	46	55	72	31	20
Two	18	21	15	18	17	13	19
Three or four	23	48	14	13	6	21	14
Five or more	21	28	25	13	5	36	48
Average number of family members	2.9	3.8	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.5	4.0

(Q. 2-a)

* Small base

The family size of welfare recipients is highest in the Atlantic provinces; lowest in Quebec and British Columbia.

	Size Of Family				
	Total Respondents				
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%
One	33	45	33	34	40
Two	11	18	20	18	23
Three or four	25	19	26	26	21
Five or more	31	18	22	22	16
Average number of family members	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.6

(Q. 2-a)

The welfare family is a little more likely than the population generally to speak French as the tongue at home. Forty percent of welfare recipients speak French at home, while only 28% of the general population considers French its mother tongue (Census). This difference reflects the fact that 39% of the welfare cases are in Quebec, which has only 28% of the general population. Also, it must be remembered that the S.S.R.C. investigators did not include families that spoke any other language exclusively.

It is scarcely a surprise that 91% of families on welfare in Quebec speak French. However, it is a bit surprising that the percentage runs as high as it does in other regions. The figure is 9% in both the Atlantic region and in Ontario, and 4% in the Prairies.

	Language Spoken At Home					
	Total Respondents					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
English	56	91	8	83	89	92
French	40	9	91	9	4	1
All others	4	-	1	7	8	7

(Q. 71-e)

The Recipient

Almost two-thirds (63%) of welfare recipients are women. Only permanent disability and old age recipients among the remaining groups have more women than men represented in their ranks.

	Sex Of Welfare Recipients						
	Total Respondents						
	Reasons For Assistance						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	2,116 %	557 %	171 %	874 %	185 %	265 %	64 *
<u>Sex</u>							
Male	37	-	60	46	37	67	61
Female	63	100	40	54	63	33	39

(Q. 81)

* Small number in base

The average welfare recipient is 47 years of age. The person on welfare because of old age is, naturally enough, considerably older than this average, being 68, while the unemployed person tends to be youngest, 36.

	Age Of Respondent						
	Total Respondents						
	Reasons For Assistance						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	2,116 %	557 %	171 %	874 %	185 %	265 %	64 *
Under 25	10	13	13	4	-	26	15
25 - 39	23	43	24	11	-	34	39
40 - 54	32	38	41	33	1	27	28
55 - 64	24	6	20	42	20	13	16
65 and over	11	-	2	10	79	-	2
Average age	47	38	42	52	68	36	40

(Q. 66)

* Small base

Quebec recipients tend to be slightly older than those in other provinces, while Ontario, Prairies, and British Columbia recipients tend to be younger.

	Age Of Respondent					
	Total Respondents					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 25	10	7	5	14	15	15
25 - 39	23	26	17	28	29	24
40 - 54	32	36	33	31	25	31
55 - 64	24	27	29	21	15	26
65 and over	11	4	16	6	15	4
Average age	47	46	51	43	44	44

(Q. 66)

Marital status does not determine whether a person is on welfare. In total, 30% of those on welfare are married, 27% are divorced or separated, 23% are widowed, and 21% are single. These figures vary considerably by the reason people are on welfare. The percentage of married is greatest among the unemployed and the employed with insufficient income. The proportion of widowed is over double that of the national average for those on old age. The figure for those divorced or separated is 63% among those receiving welfare because of absence of spouse. The proportion of single people is highest among those with either kind of disability or illness, and the unemployed.

	Marital Status						
	Total Respondents						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unemployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	2,116	557	171	874	185	265	64 *
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Married	30	-	42	37	26	56	58
Widowed	23	28	10	21	57	7	8
Divorced/separated	27	63	16	15	10	11	14
Single	21	9	32	28	7	26	19

(Q. 68)

* Small number of cases

There is also a marked difference in marital status of welfare recipients between rural and urban areas. In rural areas 46% of those on welfare are married, while only 24% of those in urban areas are. However, in urban areas the proportion of those divorced or separated, or those single is higher than in rural areas.

	Marital Status		
	Total Respondents		
	Total	Rural	Urban
	2,116	567	1,549
BASE (weighted)	%	%	%
Married	30	46	24
Widowed	23	20	24
Divorced/separated	27	16	31
Single	21	18	22

(Q. 68)

Ninety-six percent of those on welfare are white, 3% are Indian, and 1% other.

	Race	
	Total Respondents	
	Total	
BASE (weighted)	2,116	%
White	96	
Indian (Indian or Metis)	3	
Other	1	

(Q. 82)

The fathers of three-quarters (76%) of those on welfare were born in Canada, while 8% were born in Great Britain. However, as one moves westerly across Canada, the percentage of Canadian-born fathers drops from a high of 94% in the Atlantic provinces to a low of 43% in British Columbia. The proportion of fathers born in Great Britain is highest (25%) in British Columbia.

	Father's Place Of Birth					
	Total Respondents					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Canada	76	94	92	66	51	43
Great Britain	8	3	1	14	13	25
U.S.A.	2	*	2	2	5	4
Germany/Holland/ Scandinavia	3	*	*	3	5	10
Poland/Ukraine	3	*	1	4	10	4
All others	7	2	3	10	14	12

(Q. 71-a)

* Less than 0.5%

Among rural recipients of welfare, 82% have fathers born in Canada, against only 73% of those in urban areas. Curiously, the percentage of Canadian-born fathers is highest (80%) among those on assistance for permanent disability or illness, and lowest (60%) among those on old age assistance.

	<u>Father's Place Of Birth By Reason For Assistance</u>	
	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Fathers Born In Canada</u>
	No.	%
Total (weighted)	2,116	76
Absence of spouse	557	74
Temporary disability/illness	171	72
Permanent disability/illness	874	80
Old age	185	60
Unemployment	265	77
Employed but insufficient income	64	86

In homes where English is spoken there is the only chance that the father of the recipient was born in Great Britain. Among English-speaking homes, 15% of fathers were born in Great Britain, against none in French-speaking homes.

In French-speaking homes, 96% of fathers were born in Canada.

	<u>Father's Place Of Birth</u>		
	<u>Total Respondents</u>		
	<u>Language Spoken At Home</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>
BASE (weighted)	2,116	1,184	848
	%	%	%
Canada	76	66	96
Great Britain	8	15	-
All others	16	19	4

(Q. 71-a)

Two-thirds of welfare recipients claim that they attend a place of worship, and another 18% say that they listen or watch a religious service. As expected, interest in religion as expressed by these two measures increases with age.

	Attendance At Place Of Worship				
	Total Respondents				
	Age				
	Total	Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 And Over
BASE (weighted)	2,116	208	713	960	236
	%	%	%	%	%
Attend a place of worship	67	49	66	70	73
Listen/watch religious services	18	16	16	18	19
Neither	15	35	18	12	8

(Q. 67-a and b)

Rural welfare recipients indicate more interest in religion (by these two measures) than urban. Nine out of 10 rural welfare recipients indicate such interest, while the figure is only 8 out of 10 among urban.*

	Attendance At Place Of Worship		
	Total Respondents		
	Total	Rural	Urban
BASE (weighted)	2,116	567	1549
	%	%	%
Attend a place of worship	67	73	64
Listen/watch religious services	18	17	18
Neither	15	10	18

(Q. 67-a and b)

* There is also a pattern of religious interest by reason for being on welfare, but this is more a reflection of the age of each group than it is a reflection of the reason for being on welfare, so is not shown or discussed here.

Frequency of church attendance rises, as expected, with age of the welfare recipient, until the age of 45, when it levels off. On the whole, church attendance among welfare recipients who go to church is 4.7 times in the past eight weeks.

	Number Of Times Attended Place Of Worship In Past 8 Weeks				
	Total Respondents Who Attend				
	Total	Age			
		Under 25	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 And Over
BASE (weighted)	1,413	103	469	669	172
	%	%	%	%	%
None	23	34	25	20	24
One to three times	21	24	26	18	14
Four to seven times	17	21	18	16	14
Eight or more	39	19	31	45	47
Average number of times	4.7	3.2	4.1	5.1	5.0

(Q. 67-d)

Compared with the general population, the welfare recipient has not made it very far. The 1961 Census shows that 24% finished high school, 3% attended university. Among welfare recipients, 7% finished high school, and only 2% attended university.

The older the welfare recipient, the less likely he is to have gone very far with his schooling, whether it be general academic schooling, or apprenticeship.

	Education And Apprenticeship In A Skilled Trade				
	Total Respondents				
	Total	Age			
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 And Over
BASE (weighted)	2116	208	713	959	236
	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Education</u>					
Public school	61	36	55	68	71
Some high school	27	51	33	21	15
Completed high school/ commercial/technical	7	12	8	5	5
College or university	2	1	2	1	1
Other	4	-	2	4	9
Apprenticed in a skilled trade	15	20	20	12	9

(Q. 76)

Among welfare recipients, only 19% report that they have taken courses or special training within the past few years. Two-thirds of those who have taken such courses have trained for specific skills, and 77% feel that the work was worthwhile.

The more recently the recipient has come on welfare, the more likely he is to have taken recent courses for special training. And, the more recently he has come on welfare, the more likely the training is to have taken the form of specific skills, and the more worthwhile he is likely to think that the effort was.

Courses And Special Training Taken In Past Few Years				
Total Respondents Not Aged Or Permanently Disabled And Who Were Asked Question				
	Total	Length Of Time On Welfare		
		1965 Or Earlier	1966- 1969	1970
BASE (weighted)	347	131	160	56*
	%	%	%	%
No courses or special training	81	81	82	75
Have taken courses or special training	19	19	18	25
	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Training Taken</u>				
University	9	4	6	24
Other academic	27	41	29	-
Specific skills	67	64	66	76
<u>Results</u>				
Worthwhile	77	69	75	93
Waste of time	10	18	8	-
Don't know	14	13	17	7

(Q. 60)

* Small Base

Urban welfare recipients are a little more likely to have taken courses or special training the past few years than are rural recipients. The urban recipient--probably because of the proximity--is more likely to have taken university training than the rural recipient, but a little less likely than the rural recipient to believe that the effort was worthwhile.

Courses And Special Training Taken In Past Few Years			
Total Respondents Not Aged Or Permanently Disabled And Who Were Asked Question			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
BASE (weighted)	347 %	79 * %	268 %
No courses or special training	81	85	80
Have taken courses or special training	19 100%	15 100%	20 100%
<u>Training Taken</u>			
University	9	-	11
Other academic	27	38	25
Specific skills	67	72	66
<u>Results</u>			
Worthwhile	77	81	76
Waste of time	10	19	8
Don't know	14	-	16

(Q. 60)

* Small base

The occupational level of welfare recipients is at a far lower level than that in the general population. Thirty-six percent of recipients are unskilled labour, against only 13% in the general population. Only 2% are professional or managerial, against 18% in the general population. There are also, of course, a much larger number of homemakers among recipients (20%) because of the number of women who are on assistance because of the absence of the husband.

	Occupation	
	<u>Welfare Recipients (Weighted)</u>	<u>General Population</u>
	2,116 %	15,006 *
		%
Professional/executive	2	18
White collar	11	14
Skilled labour	19	32
Unskilled labour	36	13
Farmer	4	8
Homemaker only	20	4
All others	8	11

(Q. 72)

* Spring 1970 8M

The occupation of the welfare recipient varies by region. If you add together the figures for professional and white collar, Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia have more than their share of these. The Atlantic Provinces have more than their share of unskilled labour. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia have just a touch more than their share of skilled labour. And Quebec shows a markedly higher proportion of people who say that their occupation is homemaker.

	Occupation Of Welfare Recipients					
	Total Respondents					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Professional/executive	2	1	1	2	3	6
White collar	11	8	5	14	18	17
Skilled labour	19	14	21	20	16	21
Homemaker	20	15	32	14	10	11
Unskilled labour	36	46	29	41	39	36
All others	9	7	10	7	10	3

(Q. 72)

The welfare recipient tends to have an occupation of lower level than that of his father. For example, 49% of welfare recipients classify themselves as unskilled labour and all other, against 32% for their fathers. On the other hand 6% say that their fathers were professionals or executives, while only 3% say that they are. It is also interesting to note that only 5% of recipients class themselves as farmers, but 21% say their fathers were farmers. However, while the figures are shown in the following table, caution must be used in interpretation because welfare recipients include women as well as men. (Women's replies as homemaker occupation have already been deleted.)

Occupation Of Welfare Recipients
Versus Occupation Of Their Fathers

	<u>Welfare Recipients *</u>	<u>Fathers</u>
BASE (weighted)	2,116	2,116
	%	%
Professional/executive	3	6
White collar	14	5
Skilled labour	25	31
Farmer	5	21
Unskilled labour and all other	49	32
Don't know, not stated	4	4

If the father was born in Great Britain there is a greater chance that his occupation was at a higher level than if he was born in Canada, as indicated in the next table.

	<u>Father's Occupation</u>		
	<u>Total Respondents</u>		
	<u>Father's Place Of Birth</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Great Britain</u>
BASE (weighted)	2,116	1,602	177
	%	%	%
Professional/executive	6	4	11
White collar	5	5	5
Skilled labour	31	31	42
Farmer	21	19	14
Unskilled labour and all other	32	37	24
Don't know/not stated	4	3	4

(Q. 71-b)

* "Homemakers" removed from base, to make comparison more defensible.

B. THE KIND OF WORLD THEY LIVE IN

The kind of world these welfare recipients live in can most easily be described by examining their physical world, their activity world, their world of personal relations, their world of social groups, their financial world, their health world, their welfare world, and their children's world.

Their Physical World

In a judgment made by interviewers, 59% of welfare recipients live in a neighbourhood of small, unpretentious but neat homes, and another 19% live in an above-average area in terms of reputation, cleanliness, etc. Only 21% live in an area that can be considered run down or a slum.

In general, then, it can probably be said that 78% live in "acceptable" neighbourhoods. If we take the two top categories as representing "acceptable" neighbourhoods, the Prairies, Quebec, and British Columbia have 80% or more of their recipients living in such areas. However, the figure is only 72% in the Maritimes and 70% in Ontario. There is a caution in interpreting these results. The interviewer making the judgment is a resident of the particular area, and to the degree that the investigator is "used" to such neighbourhoods, her judgment will naturally be affected.

	Condition Of Area					
	Total Respondents					
	Total Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Above average in reputation, clean, etc.	19	24	11	21	33	25
	78	72	83	70	84	81
Small, unpretentious but neat	59	48	72	49	51	56
Run down and semi- slum	17	21	14	23	13	14
Slum, poorest rep- utation in town	4	3	3	6	3	5

In general, there is some indication that parents of children agree with these ratings. Seventy-five percent of parents say that their neighbourhood is a good place to bring up children. The percentage rises to 82% in rural areas, drops to 73% in urban.

	Opinion Of Neighbourhood For Bringing Up Children		
	<u>Total Households With Children Under 21</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
BASE (weighted)	1,084	301	783
	%	%	%
A good place	75	82	73
A bad place	24	16	26
Good and bad	1	2	1

(Q. 7-a)

In terms of volunteered answers, the type of neighbour is the most important thing that determines whether or not a neighbourhood is good for children. However, presence of other children, absence of traffic, and being close to schools and playgrounds are also important, as indicated in the next table.

Urban and rural neighbourhoods are said to be desirable for children for somewhat different reasons, aside from the neighbours. The good urban areas are said to be good because there are other children to play with, and because of the convenience of schools and play areas, more so than is true with rural areas. However, the rural neighbourhood, more often than the urban, is said to be good because of its being away from traffic.

	Reasons Why Neighbourhood A Good Place For Children		
	<u>Total Who Say It Is Good</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
BASE (weighted)	829	252	577
	%	%	%
Good respectable neighbours	45	44	46
Quiet neighbours	35	40	33
Safe neighbours	23	28	21
Helpful neighbours	22	23	22
Smart neighbours	4	5	4
Other children to play with	34	22	40
Away from city centre, no traffic	24	37	18
Close to schools	35	22	41
Close to parks, play areas	28	10	35
Close to church	19	17	20
All others	3	5	3

(Q. 7-b)

Among those who say a neighbourhood is bad for children, the major reasons are its being "rough", having heavy traffic, or no decent play areas. Urban areas, as opposed to rural, are more likely to be judged as bad because of being "rough", having heavy traffic and being overcrowded; while rural neighbourhoods are more likely to be considered bad because they have no decent play areas.

	Reasons Why Neighbourhood A Bad Place For Children		
	Total Say It Is Bad		
	Total	Rural	Urban
BASE (weighted)	268	55*	213
	%	%	%
Rough neighbourhood	45	23	51
Crime	8	1	10
Most of neighbourhood on welfare	7	5	8
Heavy traffic	40	23	44
No decent play area	38	59	32
Poor housing conditions	22	21	23
Overcrowded	17	4	20
Too far from schools, etc.	3	8	2
All other	4	8	3

(Q. 7-c)

* Small base.

While we have no comparable data for the general population, it appears that the recreation facilities available within walking distance for children are reasonably common. Sixty-five percent report that a park is within walking distance, 60% that a skating rink is, 58% that a ball diamond is, 56% a playground for tiny tots, and 53% a swimming pool. Availability of each facility is more common in urban areas than rural. Most recipients reporting a facility within walking distance also report that there is no charge for use of the facilities, with the exception of skating rinks, swimming pools and community centres.

Recreational Facilities Within Walking Distance And Where No Admission Charged			
	Total Households With Children Under 21		
	Total	Rural	Urban
BASE (weighted)	1,084	301	783
	%	%	%
<u>Park</u>			
in walking distance	65	25	81
do not charge	58	18	74
<u>Skating Rink</u>			
in walking distance	60	41	67
do not charge	34	17	40
<u>Ball Diamond</u>			
in walking distance	58	34	68
do not charge	46	22	55
<u>Playground For Tiny Tots</u>			
in walking distance	56	21	69
do not charge	49	14	63
<u>Swimming Pool</u>			
in walking distance	53	22	66
do not charge	21	8	26
<u>Community Centre</u>			
in walking distance	41	23	48
do not charge	21	9	26

What about the homes in which these recipients live?

While we have no available figures on the total proportion of population living in public housing, it's a bit surprising that only 12% of welfare recipients report living in public housing. Only 5% of recipients are on a waiting list for public housing, and only 16% of the total would like to live in public housing.

	Use Of Public Housing Total Respondents Asked Question
BASE (weighted)	643
	%
Presently living in public housing	12
Not living in public housing	85
On waiting list	5
Not on waiting list	83
Would like to live in public housing	16
Would not like to live in public housing	64

(Q. 15)

The welfare recipient is a little more likely than the general population to live in apartments or flats. Thirty-nine percent of welfare recipients live in such dwellings, against 29% of the total population. On the other hand, 62% of the total population live in single detached units, against only 52% of welfare recipients.

	Type Of Dwelling	
	Welfare Recipients All Canada (weighted)	General Population
<u>Total Dwellings</u>	2,116	5,180,473*
	%	%
Single detached	52	62
Apartment/flat	39	29
Single attached	7	8
Other	2	1

(Q. 78)

* Based on 1966 census DBS.

There is a relationship between the type of dwelling and the reason the person is on welfare. The person on assistance because he is employed with insufficient income is more likely to live in a single family house than is any other group, while the old age welfare recipient is least likely. The person on assistance because of a temporary disability or illness is a little more likely to live in a rooming/boarding house or a hotel than are other kinds of welfare recipients. The old age recipient is more likely to live in an institution than any of the other types of welfare recipients.

	Type Of Dwelling						
	Total Respondents						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	2,116	557	171	874	185	265	64 *
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Type Of Dwelling							
Single family	52	52	51	54	41	50	72
Multiple family	39	46	33	35	43	40	26
Rooming, boarding house or hotel	7	1	14	9	9	9	2
Institution (hospital, home for sick, aged)	1	-	1	1	6	1	-

(Q. 78)

* Small Base.

As one would expect, nature of the dwelling differs in urban and rural areas; the urban recipient is more likely to live in a multiple dwelling, the rural recipient in a single family home.

	<u>Type Of Dwelling</u>		
	<u>Total Respondents</u>		
	<u>Total Canada</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
BASE (weighted)	2,116	567	1,549
	%	%	%
Single family	52	87	39
Multiple family	39	11	49
Rooming, boarding house or hotel	7	2	9
Institution (home for aged, sick, hospital)	1	1	2

(Q. 78)

The type of dwelling in which the welfare recipient lives varies by the region of the country. In the Atlantic provinces, Prairies, and British Columbia it is more likely to be a single family home than is true nationally. In Quebec it is more likely to be a multiple dwelling.

	<u>Type Of Dwelling, Condition Of Dwelling And Sex</u>					
	<u>Total Respondents</u>					
	<u>Total Canada</u>	<u>Atlantic</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Base (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Type Of Dwelling</u>						
Single family	52	69	40	51	66	61
Multiple family	39	23	52	38	26	26
Rooming, boarding house or hotel	7	5	7	9	4	12
Institution (hospital, home for aged, sick)	1	-	-	2	4	1

(Q. 78)

Somewhat surprisingly, the home in which these people live is judged to be in a state of pretty sound repair. In two-thirds (67%) of the cases, investigators estimated that the condition of the dwelling was good or excellent.

	Condition Of Dwelling Total Respondents
BASE (weighted)	2,116
	%
Excellent	21
Good	46
Poor	23
Very poor	10
(Q. 79)	

According to the rating of the interviewer, the Quebec recipient is a little more likely than the recipient elsewhere to live in a home, that is in good or excellent repair. In Quebec, 71% of the recipients homes are so rated; the lowest rating is 60% in British Columbia. Once again, however, a warning: the interviewer is conditioned by the homes she is used to seeing in making these ratings.

	Condition Of Dwelling Total Respondents					
	Total Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent repair	21	16	22	21	23	18
	-67	-62	-71	-64	-67	-60
Good repair	46	46	49	43	44	42
Poor repair	23	24	20	25	23	28
	-33	-36	-28	-36	-32	-40
Very poor repair	10	12	8	11	9	12

(Q.78)

The urban home is somewhat more often (69%) rated as in good repair than is the rural home (61%). Since this ties in with one's general impression, no particular commentary is required.

	Condition Of Dwelling		
	Total Respondents		
	Total Canada	Rural	Urban
BASE (weighted)	2,116	567	1,549
	%	%	%
Excellent repair	21	18	22
Good repair	46	43	47
Poor repair	23	26	21
Very poor repair	10	12	9

(Q. 79)

Ninety-three percent of recipients have bathrooms in their homes; the figure is 97% in urban areas, 81% in rural. Nine out of ten homes have a flush toilet and cold running water; eight out of ten have a bathtub, a basin or a sink, or hot running water. As would be expected, the proportion of homes having each of these amenities is significantly higher in urban than in rural areas. The difference is particularly great for bathtubs, where 88% of urban recipients' homes have these against only 57% of rural, and for hot running water, which is present in 88% of the urban recipients' homes, against only 62% of rural.

	Bathroom Facilities			
	Total Respondents Asked Question			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Difference
BASE (weighted)	643	166	477	
	%	%	%	
Bathtub	80	57	88	31
Basin or sink	81	69	86	17
Flush toilet	92	79	97	18
Hot running water	82	62	88	26
Cold running water	89	76	94	18
No bathroom	7	19	3	16

(Q. 62)

However, in interpreting these figures on bathroom facilities, it should be pointed out that only 72% of these recipient families have their own bathroom. Twenty-one percent share. In urban areas 72% have their own, and another 25% share, while in rural areas 71% have their own, but only another 10% share.

Eighty-three percent of welfare recipients have their own kitchen facilities, with another 14% sharing. The 3% who don't have kitchen facilities are largely those who live in rooming/boarding houses or hotels, or institutions. The rural welfare recipient is a little more likely than the urban to have his own kitchen facilities, with 90% having these against only 81% in urban areas. The urban recipient is more likely to share with others.

	Sharing Of Kitchen And Bathroom Facilities		
	Total Respondents		
	Total	Rural	Urban
BASE (weighted)	2116	567	1549
	%	%	%
<u>Kitchen</u>			
Share	14	9	16
Don't share	83	90	81
Don't have	3	1	3
<u>Bathroom</u>			
Share	21	10	25
Don't share	72	71	72
Don't have	7	19	3

(Q. 63-a)

Excluding kitchen and bathroom, the home of the average welfare recipient includes 3.2 rooms. The average number of rooms is a little higher in the Atlantic provinces than it is elsewhere, but it is also more than the average in Quebec. British Columbia, with 2.8 rooms per average dwelling unit, has fewest.

	Number Of Rooms In Dwelling (Excluding Kitchen And Bathroom)					
	Total Respondents					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
One	18	13	17	20	13	27
Two	15	10	15	15	15	18
Three	22	15	22	21	25	22
Four	20	21	20	21	19	18
Five or more	26	39	26	23	25	16
Average Number Of Rooms	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8

(Q. 63-b)

The house of the rural welfare recipient is a little bit larger than its urban neighbour, containing 3.7 rooms on the average, against 3.0.

	Number Of Rooms In Dwelling (Excluding Kitchen And Bathroom)		
	Total Respondents		
	Total	Rural	Urban
BASE (weighted)	2116	567	1549
	%	%	%
One	18	11	20
Two	15	11	16
Three	22	16	24
Four	20	24	19
Five or more	26	39	21
Average Number Of Rooms	3.2	3.7	3.0

(Q. 73-b)

The home of the typical welfare recipient has 2.2 rooms that are used for sleeping. The figure ranges from a high of 2.4 in the Atlantic provinces and in Quebec, to a low of 1.9 in British Columbia.

	Number Of Rooms Used For Sleeping					
	Total Respondents					British Columbia
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	
BASE (actual)	2104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
One	32	23	28	37	34	43
Two	28	24	28	28	27	31
Three	25	31	24	25	26	18
Four	10	16	12	8	9	5
Five or more	4	3	7	2	2	2
Average Number Of Rooms	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.9

(Q. 63-c)

It is scarcely a surprise that the number of rooms for sleeping increases with size of the family. Perhaps it is not surprising, either, that the squeeze for bedroom space increases as the family gets larger. In families consisting of two persons, only 60% have two or more sleeping rooms; with those having three or four, only 44% have three or more sleeping rooms.

	Number Of Rooms Used For Sleeping				
	Total Respondents				
	Size Of Family				
	Total	One	Two	Three Or Four	Five Or More
BASE (weighted)	2116	809	378	481	447
	%	%	%	%	%
One	32	57	40	10	3
Two	28	19	37	46	16
Three	25	13	16	34	45
Four	10	6	6	8	25
Five or more	4	4	1	2	11
Average Number Of Rooms	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.6	3.2

(Q. 63-c)

The average number of sleeping rooms is slightly greater in rural homes than in urban, averaging 2.6 vs. 2.1.

	Number Of Rooms Used For Sleeping		
	<u>Total Respondents</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
BASE (weighted)	2,116	567	1,549
	%	%	%
One	32	22	35
Two	28	23	30
Three	25	30	23
Four	10	14	9
Five or more	4	9	2
Average number of rooms	2.2	2.6	2.1

(Q. 63-c)

Three-quarters of welfare recipients believe that their present housing conditions are satisfactory. Most of those who report that their housing conditions are unsatisfactory have made no effort to seek assistance.

	Opinion Of Housing And Seeking Assistance About Housing	
	<u>Total Respondents Asked Question</u>	
BASE (weighted)	643	
	%	
Present housing conditions are O.K.	75	
Present housing conditions are not O.K.	25	
Have sought assistance	9	
Have not sought assistance	16	

(Q. 14)

There are no differences in these reactions between urban and rural areas.

In the great majority of cases, the recipient himself pays the rent for his home. The greatest exception is in the Atlantic provinces, where only 39% pay directly, with 54% saying that no payments are made. (Presumably they own their own residences which are paid up.) On the average, the home in which the welfare recipient lives rents for \$90.00 monthly. This ranges from a high of \$105.00 in the Prairies to a low of \$78.00 in Quebec.

	Who Pays For Housing And Amount Paid Per Month					
	Total Respondents					British
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Welfare pays direct	6	7	3	7	15	4
No payments made	23	54	23	14	16	14
Respondent pays	71	39	74	79	69	82
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Amount Per Month</u>						
\$50 or less	19	19	23	13	13	30
\$51 to \$100	47	41	56	42	37	37
Over \$100	33	38	20	45	49	32
Average	\$90	\$97	\$78	\$101	\$105	\$86

(Q. 52)

The welfare recipient is far less fortunate than the general population in terms of the proportion having a motor vehicle or a telephone. Only 15% of welfare recipients have a motor vehicle as against 78% of households in Canada having one or more automobiles. While 69% of welfare recipients have telephones, the figure is 94% among the general population.

Ownership Of Telephones And Automobiles
Among Welfare Recipients And Total Households

	<u>Welfare All Canada (Weighted)</u>	<u>General Population (Households)</u>
Total Number	2,116 %	5,646,000 ** %
Telephone	69	94
Automobile - one or more	15 *	78

(Q. 69 and 70)

** 1966 Census

* Actually, a "motor vehicle" in the survey.

The proportion of welfare recipients owning a motor vehicle varies significantly by province. Ownership ranges from a high of 26% in British Columbia down to a low of 9% in the Atlantic provinces.

Ownership Of Motor Vehicle

Total Respondents

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Atlantic</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
BASE (Actual)	2,104 %	417 %	465 %	408 %	402 %	412 %
<u>Own a Motor Vehicle</u>						
Yes	15	9	14	16	15	26
No	84	90	86	83	84	74

(Q. 69)

There is also a significant variation by rural and urban location, likely due to the greater need in rural areas. In rural areas, the ownership level is 28%, against only 10% in urban.

	<u>Ownership Of Motor Vehicle</u>		
	<u>Total Respondents</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
BASE (weighted)	2,116	567	1,549
	%	%	%
<u>Own A Motor Vehicle</u>			
Yes	15	28	10
No	84	72	89

(Q. 69)

The proportion having telephones also varies significantly by areas. Quebec, with 74% ownership, and the Prairies, with 72% are the highest. The Atlantic provinces have the lowest ownership with only 53%.

There is also a slight difference by urban-rural location of welfare recipients, with 70% of urban recipients having telephones, and only 65% of rural. This rural-urban relationship is not constant by provinces, however. The urban figure is higher than the rural for the Atlantic regions, and the Prairies, with the rural proportion of ownership being slightly higher than urban in Ontario and British Columbia.

	<u>Ownership Of Telephone</u>		
	<u>Percent Of Total Respondents In Each</u>		
	<u>Group Who:</u>		
	<u>Have A Telephone</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
BASE (weighted)	2,116	567	1,549
	%	%	%
<u>All Canada</u>	69	65	70
<u>Region</u>			
Atlantic	53	46	59
Quebec	74	72	75
Ontario	66	68	66
Prairies	72	65	73
British Columbia	65	67	65

(Q. 70)

The proportion also varies by the reason the person is on welfare. Among those getting assistance because of absence of the spouse, 79% own telephones, and the figure drops on down to 52% among those who are unemployed.

	Ownership Of Telephone	
	Percent Of Total Respondents	
	On Assistance For Each Reason Who:	
	Own A Telephone	
	Total	
BASE (weighted)	2,116	
	%	
<u>Reasons For Assistance</u>		
Absence of spouse	79	
Temporary disability or illness	61	
Permanent disability or illness	69	
Old age	63	
Unemployment	52	
Employed but insufficient income	71	

(Q. 70)

Their Activity World

The next table shows the major activities in which welfare recipients indulge. The recipient was asked specifically about his participation in each activity.

While there are no comparable data from the general population, it seems significant that the highest level of "quite often" participation is in solitary as opposed to social activities. Eight-one percent report that they watch television quite often, 80% sit and think, 77% listen to the radio. Only 68% visit friends and neighbours, 66% go shopping, 51% play cards, 46% entertain friends and neighbours, etc. This table suggests that being on welfare is a lonely occupation.

(See Table Next Page)

	Spare-Time Activities		
	Total Respondents Asked Question		
	Quite Often	Sometimes	Never
BASE (weighted)	643	643	643
	%	%	%
Converse with family	82	6	12
Watch TV	81	5	14
Sit and think	80	6	15
Listen to radio	77	6	18
Visit friends, relatives, neighbours	68	8	25
Go shopping	66	9	26
Take walks	62	7	31
Read	62	7	32
Fix things around the house	57	5	39
Take a nap	53	10	38
Play cards	51	6	43
Entertain friends, relatives, neighbours	46	11	43
Knit or sew	44	5	52
Watch sports (live or TV)	44	8	48
Write letters	44	7	50
Indoor hobbies	26	8	66
Attend church and related groups	17	7	76
Attend meetings	15	5	79
Play musical instruments or sing	15	3	81
Go to movies	13	7	80
Participate in sports	11	4	86
Use public library	10	6	84
Visit museums, art galleries	9	6	85

(Q. 16 and 18)

Perhaps one of the reasons the welfare recipient seems to be a solitary creature (rather than social) is that he is not as mobile as he might be. Twenty-three percent report that they have their groceries delivered. While we lack general population figures, this strikes us as being on the high side. It suggests that these people have no easy way of bringing home their own groceries.

Another 14% report that they don't shop for groceries, and this means either that the recipient himself is not doing the shopping, or that he is eating provided meals. In any case, a total of 37% don't get out of the house to do grocery shopping.

One-fourth (27%) of these people bring home their groceries by private car or taxi. Among this group 9%, when specifically asked about it, said that snide remarks had been made about this.

Method Of Transportation Used When Bringing Home Groceries	
<u>Total Respondents Asked Question</u>	
	<u>Total</u>
BASE (weighted)	643
	%
Walk	38
Bus, streetcar, subway	4
Taxi	8
Private car	19
Groceries are delivered	23
Don't shop for groceries	14
<u>Use Taxi Or Private Car</u>	27
	100%
Have had snide remarks made	9
Have not had snide remarks made	91

(Q. 21)

Lack of mobility is indicated among households with children under twelve. Thirty-seven percent among these households say that they do not have someone they can count on as a baby sitter. The figure is highest in the Prairies, where 47% so report, and drops to a low of 29% in British Columbia.

<u>Use Of Baby Sitters</u>						
<u>Total Households With Children Under 12</u>						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Atlantic</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
BASE (weighted)	489	79*	113	139	106	52*
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Have someone can count on	63	66	62	66	53	71
Do not have someone can count on	37	34	38	34	47	29
Always or sometimes have to pay sitter	26	17	28	24	36	20

(Q. 3-a and-b)

* Small bases

Their World Of Personal Relations

Once again we lack any population-wide data for comparison. But results of this study suggest strongly that the welfare recipient is not mutually involved with his neighbours. Each person was asked specifically about his involvement with neighbours in a number of respects. Only 18% report that he and his neighbours ever help one another with meals and house-work when someone is ill! Only 15% talk over problems and ask advice of neighbours, and 15% say that they and their neighbours help one another by picking things up at the store. Only 9% go shopping together and 8% exchange food or clothing. The world of the welfare recipient seems to be a lonely one.

	Things Done With Neighbours	
	Most Of The Time	
	Total Respondents	Asked Question
BASE (weighted)	643	%
Help each other when illness strikes	18	
Help one another picking things up at store	15	
Talk over problems/ask advice	15	
Go shopping together	9	
Exchange food or clothing	8	
(Q. 38-a)		

Our survey does not really find out how many close friends these people have, if indeed they have any. But the study does ask how many of their close friends live in their neighbourhood. Only 21% report that most of their friends live right in the area. The percentage is highest in the Atlantic provinces with 35%, and ranges to a low of 14% in Ontario and 16% in the Prairies.

	Location Of Close Friends					
	Total Respondents Asked Question					
	Total Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (weighted)	643	82 *	255	154	97 *	55 *
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Live In This Neighbourhood</u>						
Most of them	21	35	22	14	16	20
A few of them	42	43	32	49	57	40
None of them	37	22	45	36	28	40

(Q. 38-b)

* Small bases

The rural recipient, far more than the urban, finds that he is clustered close to his friends. Eight-four percent of rural recipients, against only 56% urban, say that they have friends near them.

	<u>Location Of Close Friends</u>		
	<u>Total Respondents</u>		
	<u>Asked Question</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
BASE (weighted)	643	166	477
	%	%	%
<u>Live In This Neighbourhood</u>			
Most of them	21	35	16
A few of them	42	49	40
None of them	37	16	44

(Q. 38-b)

The older the welfare recipient, the more likely most of his friends are to live in the neighbourhood. Among those under 25, only 12% say that most of their friends live in their neighbourhood, while the figure moves on up to 26% among those who are 65 years and older. This is probably a function of how long the person has lived in the neighbourhood.

	<u>Location Of Close Friends</u>			
	<u>Total Respondents Asked Question</u>			
	<u>Under 25 Years</u>	<u>25-44 Years</u>	<u>45-64 Years</u>	<u>65 Years And Over</u>
BASE (weighted)	72 *	219	279	72 *
	%	%	%	%
<u>Live In This Neighbourhood</u>				
Most of them	12	22	21	26
A few of them	46	46	42	25
None of them	42	32	36	49

(Q. 38-b)

* Small bases

A greater proportion of males than females say that they have most of their friends in the neighbourhood.

	<u>Location Of Close Friends</u>	
	<u>Total Respondents</u>	
	<u>Asked Question</u>	
	<u>Sex</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
BASE (weighted)	223	420
	%	%
<u>Live In This Neighbourhood</u>		
Most of them	24	17
A few of them	45	42
None of them	30	40

(Q. 38-b)

When things get tough, the welfare recipient manages to find someone who can help him. Seventy percent say they have received personal help when things got tough. In most cases this was a friend or a relative, with 57% of those who received help reporting help from a friend, 54% from a relative. The welfare worker and priest or minister are each only a minor factor.

Eighty percent of rural welfare recipients received help from someone versus only 66% of the urban. The rural person is more likely to depend on a friend than is the urban, but the urban is more likely to depend on a relative.

	People Who Helped Out With Problems		
	Total Respondents Asked Question		
	Rural vs. Urban		
	Total	Rural	Urban
BASE (weighted)	643	166	477
	%	%	%
<u>Did Anyone Help When Things Got Tough</u>			
No	30	20	34
Yes	70	80	66
<u>People Who Helped</u>			
	%	%	%
Friend	57	60	55
Relative	54	49	56
Welfare worker	16	17	16
Priest or minister	15	20	12

(Q. 43)

Education makes a difference in whether the welfare recipient has received personal help when things got tough. Seventy-eight percent of those who completed high school said they had received such help, against only 69% of those who had not completed high school. Those who have completed high school depend more often on friends and relatives than those who have not completed high school. Those with less education tend to depend more on the non-friend (the welfare worker, and the priest or minister), than those who have completed high school.

	People Who Helped Out With Problems	
	<u>Total Respondents Asked Question</u>	
	<u>Some Elementary Or High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>
BASE (weighted)	566	46 *
	%	%
<u>Did Anyone Help When Things Got Tough</u>		
No	31	22
Yes	69	78
<u>People Who Helped</u>	%	%
Friend	55	66
Relative	55	65
Welfare worker	17	13
Priest or minister	15	8

(Q. 43)

* Small base.

A question was asked to determine the degree to which the welfare recipient depends upon "professional" sources for help--sources such as a minister, a priest, a lawyer, a welfare worker.

Heaviest dependence is placed upon the welfare worker, with 68% saying that they have needed help from this source at some time. The minister or priest is next, getting 34% mention, with a lawyer getting 27%. Need of help from a politician is mentioned by 14% and from a local community organization by 11%.

In each case where there was a need to see the particular kind of agent, there was no difficulty in seeing him, and a high proportion of those seeing the source were able to get help.

On the average, the rural person confesses a need for the specific kind of help a little more often than does the urban person.

People From Whom Help Was Needed And Whether They Gave It			
<u>Total Respondents Asked Question</u>			
	Total	Rural vs. Urban	
		Rural	Urban
BASE (weighted)	643	166	477
<u>Minister Or Priest</u>	%	%	%
Have needed	34	42	32
Able to see one	33	40	30
Received help	30	38	27
<u>A Lawyer</u>			
Have needed	27	28	29
Able to see one	26	27	26
Received help	23	22	23
<u>A Welfare Worker</u>			
Have needed	68	73	66
Able to see one	66	72	64
Received help	61	65	60
<u>A Local Community Organization</u>			
Have needed	11	10	12
Able to see one	10	9	11
Received help	9	8	10
<u>A Politician</u>			
Have needed	14	22	12
Able to see one	13	19	10
Received help	10	15	8

There is a significant variation in the need for each kind of agent according to the reason the recipient is on welfare. The welfare worker has been needed by a greater proportion of those on temporary disability or illness, those with absence of husband, those unemployed, and those employed with insufficient income. A minister or priest, on the other hand, was needed more by those missing a husband than by those on welfare for any other reason.

A lawyer was needed primarily by those missing a husband and by those unemployed. A politician was needed by more those employed with insufficient income.

	People From Whom Help Was Needed					
	Total Respondents Asked Question					
	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	183 %	47* %	243 %	52* %	97* %	20* %
Minister or priest	42	34	35	24	28	14
Lawyer	44	23	18	8	38	7
Welfare worker	79	81	59	35	78	74
Someone from local community organization	16	14	7	2	16	7
Politician	6	20	20	8	13	28

(Q. 44)

* Small bases

Their World Of Social Groups

By "social groups" we refer to politics, clubs and organizations, and the welfare recipients participation in these. Less than half (40%) of welfare recipients believe that politicians really care about them. So when 51% say that it is important to vote, they are saying it with tongue somewhat in cheek, not really believing that the politicians they vote for are going to do very much for them. While 65% say they voted in the past provincial election and 64% in the last federal election, one begins to wonder whether they aren't saying what they think they ought to say, rather than what they really did.

Welfare recipients in the Atlantic provinces and in British Columbia seem to have an especially low opinion of politicians, with only 33% in the Atlantic region and 32% in British Columbia thinking that politicians care. The Atlantic recipients are consistent in the evaluation of voting, with a greater percentage there--20%--saying that it is not important to vote than any where else except Ontario, where 21% say so.

Curiously, those in the Atlantic provinces, along with those in Quebec more often claim to have voted in the last provincial and federal election than is true in the other provinces.

	Opinions Of Politicians And Voting					
	Total Respondents					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Opinions Of Politicians</u>						
Think they do care about us	40	33	42	44	41	32
Think they don't care about us	53	63	52	49	47	62
Don't know/not stated	7	4	6	7	12	6
<u>Importance Of Voting</u>						
Very important	51	37	55	47	57	54
Important	33	43	33	32	29	32
Not important	16	20	13	21	14	14
<u>Voted In Last Provincial Election</u>						
Yes	65	73	75	51	57	56
No	34	25	24	47	41	44
<u>Voted In Last Federal Election</u>						
Yes	64	72	72	53	60	58
No	33	26	26	44	38	41

(Q. 45)

Those on welfare because of an absent husband, unemployment, or employment with insufficient income have less faith in politicians than those on welfare for other reasons. These same three groups also say, more often than others, that voting is not important.

Those on welfare for old age, permanent disability or illness and employed with insufficient income report more often having voted in the last provincial and federal elections.

	Opinions Of Politicians And Voting					
	Total Respondents					
	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insuff- icient Income
BASE (weighted)	557 %	171 %	874 %	185 %	265 %	64* %
<u>Opinions Of Politicians</u>						
Think they do care about us	37	45	42	42	38	36
Think they don't care about us	55	50	51	51	56	56
Don't know/not stated	8	5	7	7	6	8
<u>Importance Of Voting</u>						
Very important	45	55	52	59	51	47
Important	36	35	34	29	26	31
Not important	18	9	14	12	22	22
<u>Voted In Last Provincial Election</u>						
Yes	63	63	69	70	52	68
No	35	35	31	29	48	29
<u>Voted In Last Federal Election</u>						
Yes	60	62	70	69	53	68
No	35	35	29	28	47	30

(Q. 45)

* Small base

Welfare recipients are not heavily involved in community activities. Only 24% claim to be members of a church, and this is the highest membership level they indicate of any of the organizations covered. Only 8% implied that they are members of a lodge or club, and only 7% participate in a school activity (P.T.A. or Home and School).

There is even less membership in political organizations. Only 3% say they belong to a neighbourhood or resident group, 2% to welfare or tenants' rights group and 1% to a citizens committee.

	Membership In Community Activities
	<u>Total Respondents</u>
BASE (weighted)	2,116
	%
<u>Recreational</u>	
Church	24
Lodge or Club	8
School (P.T.A. or Home and School)	7
<u>Political</u>	
Neighbourhood or resident group	3
Welfare/tenants' rights group	2
Citizens committee	1
Other recreational	*
Other political	*

(Q. 17-a)

* Less than 0.5%

Only 32% of all welfare recipients are involved in one or more recreational groups, and 6% in one or more political groups. Recreational group membership is heaviest among those on welfare because of an absent husband, because of temporary disability or illness and those employed but with insufficient income. Membership in political organizations is slightly heavier among those employed with insufficient income and those on temporary disability than it is among those with other reasons for being on welfare. In total, 49% of those employed with insufficient income, 41% of those on temporary disability and 40% with absent husbands, are members in one or more organizations.

(See Table Next Page)

	Number Of Activities Involved In						
	Total Respondents						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	2,116	557	171	874	185	265	64 *
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Recreational</u>							
One or more	32	37	36	27	29	33	44
<u>Political</u>							
One or more	6	8	10	3	4	3	14
<u>Total</u>							
One or more	34	40	41	29	32	35	49

(Q. 17-a)

* Small Base.

Membership in both recreational and political groups (and groups in total) increases among those a shorter time on welfare.

	Number Of Activities Involved In			
	Total Respondents			
	Length Of Time On Welfare			
	Total	1965 Or Earlier	1966-1969	1970
BASE (weighted)	2,116	983	902	231
	%	%	%	%
<u>Recreational</u>				
One or more	32	31	32	37
<u>Political</u>				
One or more	6	5	6	8
<u>Total</u>				
One or more	34	33	35	39

(Q. 17-a)

Membership is slightly greater among women than among men welfare recipients for both types of organization membership.

	<u>Number Of Activities Involved In</u>	
	<u>Total Respondents</u>	
	<u>Sex</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
BASE (weighted)	787	1,329
	%	%
<u>Recreational</u>		
One or more	30	33
<u>Political</u>		
One or more	5	6
<u>Total</u>		
One or more	33	35

(Q. 17-a)

The preceding tables suggest that membership in a recreational organization is more important to welfare recipients than membership in a political organization. This is confirmed when we ask those belonging to both types of organizations which they joined first. Eighty-seven percent say that they joined a recreational group first.

Among all welfare recipients 20% attended one or more of the last three meetings of either type of organization. The figure was 18% for recreational organizations, 4% for political. In each case participation by women is higher than that by men.

	<u>Number Of Meetings Attended</u>		
	<u>Total Respondents</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
BASE (weighted)	2,116	787	1,329
	%	%	%
<u>Recreational</u>			
One or more	18	15	20
<u>Political</u>			
One or more	4	4	5
<u>Total Number Of Meetings Attended</u>			
One or more	20	17	12

(Q. 17-b)

There is no difference in such attendance by length of time the person has been on welfare, or between urban and rural welfare recipients.

However, as might be expected, there is some difference in the attendance at these meetings by reason that the person is on welfare. In total, 35% of those who are employed without sufficient income have attended one or more of the last three meetings, and this ranges on down to fewer than 20% for the groups which are less mobile: those on permanent disability, those on old age, and those who are unemployed.

	Number Of Meetings Attended						
	Total Respondents						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	2,116	557	171	874	185	265	64 *
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Recreational</u>							
One or more	18	24	19	14	15	15	31
<u>Political</u>							
One or more	4	6	7	3	3	2	12
<u>Total Number Of Meetings Attended</u>							
One or more	20	28	23	16	16	17	35

(Q. 17-b)

* Small base.

It matters where you live, too. Thirty-two percent of recipients in the Prairies have attended one or more of the last three meetings of such groups, and this ranges on down to only 10% among Quebec welfare recipients.

	Number Of Meetings Attended					
	Total Interviews					British Columbia
	Total Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	
BASE (actual)	2104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Recreational</u>						
One or more	18	23	8	15	27	23
<u>Political</u>						
One or more	4	2	3	3	10	7
<u>Total Number Of Meetings Attended</u>						
One or more	20	25	10	26	32	26

(Q. 17-b)

Only 5% of welfare recipients have held a "position" in one or more of these kinds of organizations. Those on welfare because of absence of spouse and temporary disability are just a little more likely to hold such office.

	Number Of Positions Held						
	Total Respondents						Employed But Insufficient Income
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unemployed	
BASE (weighted)	2116	557	171	874	185	265	64 *
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Recreational</u>							
One or more	4	6	3	3	3	3	4
<u>Political</u>							
One or more	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
<u>Total</u>							
One or more	5	6	6	4	4	4	4

(Q. 17-c)

* Small base

There are no differences in the proportion having held such office by length of time on welfare, or by sex.

What about participation in welfare rights or tenants' rights groups?

To begin with only 26% of welfare recipients have ever heard of such a group; so there can't be much participation, since there is very little awareness.

Among those who know, there is general sympathy with what these groups are trying to do or accomplish, with two-thirds (68%) agreeing. There is somewhat less sympathy towards the ways and means these groups are using to try to get better conditions, with only 52% of those aware of such groups sympathizing.

Only 6% of those aware of such groups are members, with another 14% saying they plan to join. But since only a quarter of all recipients have even heard of such groups, one must cut these figures into a fourth in order to get the relatively insignificant proportion of total recipients who are members or who plan to join.

	<u>Rights Groups</u> <u>Total Respondents</u>
BASE (weighted)	2,116
	%
<u>Awareness Of Rights Group</u>	
Have not heard of	74
Have heard of	26
	100%
<u>Attitudes To Groups' Goals</u>	
Agree	68
Do not agree	8
Not stated	24
<u>Attitude To Groups' Ways And Means</u>	
Agree	52
Do not agree	17
Not stated	32
<u>Membership</u>	
Have membership in one of these groups	6
Do not have membership	94
<u>Plan To Join</u>	
Yes	14
No	64
Don't know	16

Awareness of such groups varies by the reason they are on welfare. It is heaviest among those on welfare because of absence of spouse, lightest among old age recipients. The amount of sympathy varies, too, by reason for being on welfare. Among those who have heard of it, the sympathy as to ways and means is greatest among those employed with insufficient income and those on old age. Membership among those who have heard of is greatest among those on welfare because of absence of spouse and temporary disability.

	Rights Groups					
	Total Respondents					
	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	557 %	171 %	874 %	185 %	265 %	64 *

Awareness Of Rights Groups

Have not heard of	62	72	80	88	71	68
Have heard of	38	28	20	12	29	32
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Attitude To Groups¹ Ways And Means

Agree	55	49	45	68	52	70
Do not agree	14	21	16	26	20	9
Not stated	30	30	40	6	29	21

Membership

Have membership in one of these groups	8	9	4	-	6	6
Do not have membership	92	91	96	100	94	94

(Q. 19)

* Small base

Awareness of such groups is greater among urban welfare recipients than among rural, with 29% of urban recipients knowing of them, and only 18% of rural. However, agreement with the groups' ways and means is slightly higher among those rural recipients who know of them than it is among urban recipients who know of them, but is slightly higher among urban respondents.

	<u>Rights Groups</u>	
	<u>Among Total</u>	
	<u>Respondents</u>	
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
BASE (weighted)	1549 %	567 %
<u>Awareness Of Rights Groups</u>		
Have not heard of	71	82
Have heard of	29	18
	100%	100%
<u>Attitude Towards Groups' Ways And Means</u>		
Agree	50	58
Do not agree	18	8
Not stated	31	33
<u>Membership</u>		
Have membership in one of these groups	7	4
Do not have membership	93	96

(Q. 19)

The recipients living in Ontario and to the west are more aware of these rights groups than those in Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces. However, among those knowing of such groups, agreement with what they are doing is highest in Quebec, the Atlantic provinces and the Prairies and lowest in British Columbia. Membership--as knowledge--is highest in Ontario and the regions to the west.

	Rights Groups				
	Total Respondents				
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Awareness Of Rights Groups</u>					
Have not heard of	85	79	67	68	66
Have heard of	15	21	33	32	34
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Attitude To Groups¹</u> <u>Ways And Means</u>					
Agree	55	60	45	55	40
Do not agree	11	16	21	10	20
Not stated	34	24	34	35	40
<u>Membership</u>					
Have membership in one of these groups	2	4	8	9	7
Do not have membership	98	96	92	91	93

(Q. 19)

Their Financial World

Three-quarters (76%) of all welfare recipients receive welfare only. Another sixth (16%) receive welfare benefits plus other benefits only, while the remaining 8% have welfare plus earnings.

While the detailed table below shows all of these specifics, 46% are on welfare assistance only, with 29% on welfare/relief. Those on welfare plus other benefits have chiefly the family allowance as other benefits, with 38% so reporting.

	<u>Source Of Income</u> <u>Total Respondents</u>
BASE (weighted)	2,116 %
<u>Welfare</u>	
Welfare assistance	46
Welfare/relief	29
Mother's allowance	13
Disabled/blind allowance	11
Supplementary allowance	4
Family benefits	3
<u>Earnings</u>	
(Including farm income and rentals)	8
<u>Other Benefits</u>	
Family allowance	38
Old age security	9
Youth allowance	6
Other pension	4
Voluntary/court maintenance	3
All other benefits	3

(Q. 50-a)

By region, there are some differences in the proportions on the three major forms of income. The ratio of those on welfare only is highest in Ontario, closely followed by the Atlantic provinces. The proportion of those on welfare plus other benefits only is highest in Quebec, with 23% of the recipients so reporting, closely followed by 19% in the Prairies. The proportion of those on welfare plus earnings is highest in the Prairies and British Columbia in each case being 15%.

	Source Of Income					
	Total Respondents					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Welfare only	76	81	72	85	65	76
Welfare plus earnings	8	10	5	7	15	15
Welfare plus other benefits only	16	9	23	8	19	9

(Q. 50-a)

Naturally enough, the source of income varies according to the reason the recipient is on welfare. Welfare only gets its highest proportions among those on temporary disability or illness, and the unemployed. Welfare plus earnings is highest among those who are employed with insufficient income, while welfare plus other benefits only is highest among those in the old age group.

	Source Of Income						
	Total Respondents						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insuff- icient Income
BASE (weighted)	2,116	557	171	874	185	265	64*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Welfare only	76	78	87	80	26	86	59
Welfare plus earnings	8	11	9	5	7	7	36
Welfare plus other benefits only	16	10	4	14	65	7	5

(Q. 50-a)

* Small base

On the average, those on welfare only report an income of \$161 monthly, followed by \$182 for those on welfare plus other benefits only, and the highest figure of \$272 monthly is reported as an average by those on welfare plus earnings.

	Amount Of Income Per Month		
	Total Respondents		
	Welfare Only	Welfare Plus Earnings	Welfare Plus Other Benefits Only
BASE (weighted)	1,601	178	332
	%	%	%
\$100 or less	33	5	6
\$101 to \$200	38	27	62
\$201 to \$300	20	33	20
Over \$300	9	35	9
Average	\$161.00	\$272.00	\$182.00

(Q. 50-b)

However, these figures vary somewhat by area. While in every case, welfare plus earnings represents the highest level, and welfare plus other benefits the next, the internal relationships are somewhat different. Ontario shows the lowest spread between welfare only and welfare plus earnings, and Quebec shows the highest.

	Average Income Per Month					
	Total Respondents					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
Welfare only	\$161	\$153	\$135	\$189	\$185	\$165
Welfare plus earnings	\$272	\$255	\$279	\$276	\$282	\$257
Welfare plus other benefits only	\$182	\$230	\$155	\$202	\$223	\$205

(Q. 50-b)

Again, by size of family there are some different variations in the spread, although welfare plus earnings tends to represent the highest average in each case, with welfare only the lowest. But as the family size goes up, the spread between the monthly average for welfare only and welfare plus earnings rises. This must represent an earning difference due to more people in the family working.

	Average Income Per Month				
	Total Respondents				
	Size Of Family				
	Total	One	Two	Three Or Four	Five Or More
Welfare only	\$161	\$ 91	\$147	\$194	\$267
Welfare plus earnings	272	162	221	272	360
Welfare plus other benefits only	182	130	158	234	303

(Q. 50-b)

The amount of average monthly income varies--as expected--by reason the recipient is on assistance. It ranges from a high of \$212 monthly among those with an absent spouse (and children), to a low of \$95 per month for those on old age.

	Average Monthly Income
	Total: Those With Income
	Only From Welfare
BASE (weighted)	1,601
	%
<u>Reason For Assistance</u>	
Absence of spouse	\$212
Temporary disability or illness	166
Permanent disability or illness	129
Old age	95
Unemployed	168
Employed with insufficient income	165

(Q. 50-b)

By region, the monthly welfare income does not show that much variation. The high figure is \$189, in Ontario. The low is \$135, in Quebec. But it cannot be ignored that Quebec is by far the lowest in these averages.

	Average Monthly Income
	Total: Those With Income
	Only From Welfare
BASE (weighted)	1,601
	%
Atlantic Provinces	\$153
Quebec	135
Ontario	189
Prairies	185
British Columbia	165

(Q. 50-b)

In addition to the income from welfare, 7% of recipients also get vouchers. This varies from a level of 18% in the Prairies to a low of 2% in Quebec.

	Proportion Of Welfare Recipients Reporting Receipt Of Vouchers	
	Base (Actual)	Percent Receiving Vouchers
Total Canada	2,104	7%
Atlantic	417	11
Quebec	465	2
Ontario	408	5
Prairies	402	18
British Columbia	412	11

(Q. 50-c)

Those on temporary disability tend to get vouchers (13%) more often than any other group, but this is closely paralleled by those unemployed (12%) and those employed with insufficient income (10%).

	Proportion Of Welfare Recipients Reporting Receipt Of Vouchers	
	Base (Weighted)	Percent Receiving Vouchers
Absence of spouse	557	9%
Temporary disability	171	13
Permanent disability	874	4
Old age	185	2
Unemployed	265	12
Employed, insufficient income	64*	10

(Q. 50-c)

* Small base

Dollar receipt of vouchers is significantly higher among urban welfare recipients than rural. It is 33% higher, with an average of \$49 for the urban recipient, \$36 for the rural.

The average monthly value of these vouchers, for the recipient getting them, is reported at \$47. It varies from a high of \$68 in the Prairies to a low of \$18 in Quebec.

	Monthly Value Of Vouchers Among Those Receiving Them	
	Base (Actual)	Average Value
Total Canada	2,104	\$47
Atlantic Provinces	417	49
Quebec	465	18
Ontario	408	31
Prairies	402	68
British Columbia	412	26

(Q. 50-d)

An overwhelming 87% of welfare recipients would prefer to have their welfare paid by mail instead of having to go to the welfare office to get it. It was almost unanimous in Quebec, where 99% expressed such a preference, though the preference goes down to as low as 73% in the Atlantic regions and 70% in the Prairies.

	Preference For Having Welfare Paid By Mail
	Total Respondents
	%
Total	87
Atlantic	73
Quebec	99
Ontario	83
Prairies	70
British Columbia	84

(Q. 50-c,-d and-e)

Twenty-nine percent of all welfare recipients have purchased by installment since being on welfare. Nine percent of those who have not bought by installment have attempted to obtain credit during that period.

The proportion of those who have purchased by installment is greatest among those who are employed with insufficient income as their reason for assistance, though it is also above average among those receiving aid because of the absence of a spouse. The proportion who have tried to obtain credit is greatest among those who have an absent spouse, closely followed by those on temporary disability.

	Purchasing By Installments And Obtaining Credit						
	Total Respondents Asked Question						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insuff- icient Income
BASE (weighted)	643 %	183 %	47* %	243 %	52* %	98* %	20* %
Have purchased by installments	29	36	19	29	31	13	53
Have not	71	64	81	71	69	87	47
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Have tried to obtain credit	9	17	14	3	-	12	12
Have not	84	75	74	89	88	86	74
Not stated	7	8	12	8	12	1	14

(Q. 53)

* Small bases

The heaviest proportion of those who have purchased by installment is found among those who have their income from welfare plus earnings, where 42% report such a purchase. However, the proportion who have tried to obtain credit is greatest among those who are on welfare only.

	Purchasing By Installments And Obtaining Credit			
	Total Respondents Asked Question			
	Source Of Income			
	Total	Welfare Only	Welfare Plus Earnings	Welfare Plus Other Benefits Only
BASE (weighted)	643	478	58	103
	%	%	%	%
Have purchased by installments	29	28	42	26
Have not	71	72	58	74
	100%	100%	100%	100%
Have tried to obtain credit	9	10	6	5
Have not	84	82	91	87
Not stated	7	8	3	8

(Q. 53)

The proportion of those who have purchased by installment and those who have tried to obtain credit is greatest among those who have been on welfare longest, probably due to the simple explanation that they have had a longer period in each case to try!

	Purchasing By Installments And Obtaining Credit			
	Total Respondents Asked Question			
	Length Of Time On Welfare			
	Total	1965 Or Earlier	To 1969	1970
BASE (weighted)	643	293	276	73 *
	%	%	%	%
Have purchased by installment	29	37	24	10
Have not	71	63	76	90
	100%	100%	100%	100%
Have tried to obtain credit	9	11	8	6
Have not	84	80	85	88
Not stated	7	9	7	6

(Q. 53)

* Small base

The rural welfare recipient shows a greater level of purchase by installment, with 41% so reporting, against only 24% for the urban recipient. There is no difference between the two in the proportion attempting to obtain credit.

	Purchasing By Installments And Obtaining Credit		
	Total Respondents Asked Question		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
BASE (weighted)	643	166	477
	%	%	%
Have purchased by installment	29	41	24
Have not	71	59	76
	100%	100%	100%
Have tried to obtain credit	9	10	9
Have not	84	85	83
Not stated	7	5	8

(Q. 53)

Half (49%) of welfare recipients currently have debts, and the level is highest among those receiving help because of unemployment, employment with insufficient income, and temporary disability.

Among recipients having debts, one-quarter (24%) say they are having trouble with creditors.

Among the unemployed, a whopping 46% of those with debts have creditor trouble.

(See Table Next Page)

	<u>Debts And Creditors</u>						
	<u>Total Respondents</u>						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Absence Of Spouse</u>	<u>Temporary Disability /Illness</u>	<u>Permanent Disability /Illness</u>	<u>Old Unem- Age played</u>	<u>Employed But Insufficient Income</u>	
BASE (weighted)	2,116 %	557 %	171 %	874 %	185 %	265 %	64 *
No debts now	51	43	39	60	77	31	20
Have debts	49 100%	56 100%	61 100%	39 100%	23 100%	69 100%	77 100%
Creditors giving trouble	24	21	28	17	8	46	19

(Q. 54)

* Small base

Rural recipients report having debts more often than the urban, 57% against 46%.

	<u>Debts And Creditors</u>		
	<u>Total Respondents</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
BASE (weighted)	2,116 %	567 %	1,519 %
No debts now	51	43	54
Have debts	49 100%	57 100%	46 100%
Creditors giving trouble	24	21	26

(Q. 54)

Apparently, the longer one has lived on welfare, the better he has adjusted to the idea of debt control. At least that is what is suggested when we see that among the more recent welfare recipients, 56% report debts, and this drops back to a level of 47% among those who have been on welfare since 1965 or earlier. Also, it is suggestive that 36% of the recent recipients report that their creditors are giving them trouble, against only 21% of those who have been on welfare longer.

	Debts And Creditors			
	Total Respondents			
	Length Of Time On Welfare			
	Total	1965 Or Earlier	1966 To 1969	1970
BASE (weighted)	2,116	983	902	231
	%	%	%	%
No debts now	51	53	50	43
Have debts	49	47	50	56
	100%	100%	100%	100%
Creditor giving trouble	24	21	24	36

(Q. 54)

Welfare recipients have a pretty fair idea what they would do with it if they were given extra money each month. Most of them would spend it on basic needs, so they report. When presented with a list, 30% say that they would have more or better food, 24% better clothing, 14% each better housing and medical-dental care. Items other than basic needs get little mention.

(See Table Next Page)

Way In Which Any Extra Money (Over Money Now Received) Would Be Spent	
<u>Total Respondents</u>	
BASE (weighted)	2,116 %
<u>Basic Needs</u>	
More or better food	30
Better clothing	24
Better housing	14
Medical-dental care	14
<u>Other Than Basic Needs</u>	
Hobbies, recreation	4
Education	4
Insurance	2
Something else	6

(Q. 51-a)

The way recipients would spend extra money varies by the reason they are getting assistance. The highest proportion who would spend for other than basic needs occurs among those employed with insufficient income, closely followed by those on permanent disability, and those who are receiving assistance because of old age.

Way In Which Any Extra Money (Over Money Now Received) Would Be Spent							
<u>Total Respondents</u>							
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	2,116 %	556 %	171 %	874 %	185 %	265 %	64 *
Basic needs	82	84	83	80	77	87	73
Other than basic needs	16	15	15	18	18	12	21

(Q. 51-a)

* Small base

There is also a distinct pattern by education--the better educated people show more interest in spending such extra income on other than basic needs than do those with less education.

	Way In Which Any Way Extra Money (Over Money Now Received) Would be Spent		
	Total Respondents		
	Education		
	Total	Some Public Or High School	Completed High School
BASE (weighted)	2,116	1,857	144
	%	%	%
Basic needs	82	83	73
Other than basic needs	16	15	24

(Q. 51)

Their Health World

Welfare recipients would depend primarily on the family doctor if they or one of their children needed medical attention. At least, that is what 74% of them say in direct answer to a question. The hospital out-patient or emergency is mentioned by 22%, and a health unit by 4%.

A slightly higher proportion of rural (79%) than urban (72%) say they would depend on the family doctor.

	Source Of Medical Assistance		
	Total Respondents Asked Question		
	Total	Rural	Urban
BASE (weighted)	643	166	477
	%	%	%
Source would be approached if needed			
Family doctor	74	79	72
Hospital out-patient or emergency	22	14	25
Health unit	4	7	3

(Q. 46)

Slightly over a third (36%) of welfare recipients report a serious illness or accident in their family in the past year. The incidence is slightly higher (39%) in rural areas than urban (35%).

Ninety-four percent of these were able to obtain proper medical attention. However, in only half the cases is the patient reportedly in good condition.

Among those who obtained medical help, 14% report that they had difficulty. While our study did not ask for the nature of the difficulty, it is a fair surmise that the physician was not particularly interested in seeing a welfare patient. The proportion having difficulty was higher in urban than in rural areas.

	Occurrence Of Illness Medical Help Obtained, And Current Health Of Patient		
	Total Respondents Asked Question		
	Total	Rural	Urban
BASE (weighted)	643	166	477
	%	%	%
Had serious illness/accident in family in past year	36	39	35
	100%	100%	100%
Obtained medical help	94	94	94
Current health of patient			
good	50	47	51
not good	50	53	49
Obtained medical help	100%	100%	100%
No trouble encountered	86	94	83
Had trouble	14	7	17
Could not get help	3	5	3

(Q. 47-a,-b,-c,-d, and-e)

Slightly over half (55%) of welfare recipients report that they or their family needed dental work in the past year. Most of these (42%) saw a dentist.

Among those who saw a dentist, the most frequent treatment was an extraction, mentioned by 62%. Fillings were received by 45%, dentures by 23%. In rural areas extractions are more common, with dentures somewhat more common in urban than in rural areas.

	Dental Care		
	Total Respondents Asked Question		
	Total	Rural	Urban
BASE (weighted)	643	166	477
	%	%	%
Needed dental care in past year	55	55	55
Saw a dentist	42	41	43
	100%	100%	100%
<u>Treatment Received</u>			
Extractions	62	77	57
Fillings	45	43	45
Dentures	23	17	25
Miscellaneous	4	2	5

(Q. 48)

The full story of the attitude towards welfare dentistry is not in our questions, however. Read the strong feelings expressed by one recipient writing about this topic.

They will pay to have teeth pulled out but they will not pay for fillings. Who wants to see their teenage daughters going around with their teeth pulled out as all decayed in front?

Almost one-fifth (17%) of welfare recipients have been visited by a nurse in the past year, with the proportion a little higher in urban than in rural areas. In most cases, the individual or family was visited between one and five times.

	Nursing Care		
	Total Respondents Asked Question		
	Total	Rural	Urban
BASE (weighted)	643	166	477
	%	%	%
Have been visited by a nurse	17	15	18
<u>Number Of Visits</u>			
1 to 5	13	14	13
More than 5	4	2	5

(Q. 49)

Their Welfare World

What is the welfare world of these recipients like? What kinds of experiences, what kinds of expectations have they had, and do they display?

One-third of recipients say that their welfare payments have, at one time or another, been stopped or cut down. Two-thirds of these (22% of total recipients) argue that the payment should not have been stopped, or are dubious about it. That's a fairly substantial proportion to show disillusionment!

The proportion who have had payments stopped or reduced is the greatest among employed people with insufficient income, but these don't show the greatest total questioning about the trimming--that occurs among old age recipients, where only 31%, to be sure, have ever had payments cut down or stopped, but 26% of the total recipients (84% of those who were affected) believed it was not right!

<u>Stopping Or Reduction Of Welfare Payments</u>							
<u>Total Respondents</u>							
<u>Reasons</u>							
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Absence</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Old</u>	<u>Unem-</u>	<u>Employed</u>
		<u>Of Spouse</u>	<u>Disability</u>	<u>Disability</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>played</u>	<u>But</u>
			<u>/Illness</u>	<u>/Illness</u>			<u>Insuff-</u>
							<u>icient</u>
							<u>Income</u>
BASE (weighted)	2,116	557	171	824	185	265	64 *
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Welfare Stopped</u>							
<u>Or Reduced</u>							
No	68	63	65	72	70	64	57
Yes	33	37	36	28	31	36	43
<u>Should Payments</u>							
<u>Have Been Stopped</u>							
Yes	11	16	16	7	4	15	23
No	20	19	18	20	25	20	18
Don't know	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
(A. 28-a and-b)							

* Small base

There are small variations in the reduction or stoppage by region, with a slightly higher percentage of these occurring among Quebec and Ontario recipients. The proportion of those who had welfare stopped or cut down who believe that it may have been unfair is greatest in Quebec at 75%. Ontario and British Columbia are both on the low side, close to the 50% level.

(See Table Next Page)

BASE (actual)	Stopping Or Reduction Of Welfare Payments					
	Total Respondents					
	Regions					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Welfare Stopped Or Reduced</u>						
No	67	68	64	66	72	75
Yes	33	32	36	34	28	25
<u>Should Payments Have Been Stopped</u>						
Yes	11	11	9	15	11	12
No	20	19	26	17	15	12
Don't know	2	2	1	2	2	1

(Q. 28-a and -b)

Recipients who thought the stoppage or trimming was unfair or questionable were asked whether they had seen anybody about it. Sixty-three percent had; the major person was a welfare official. Among those who have not seen anyone the vast majority have no intentions of doing so, and a very large proportion volunteered that it wouldn't do any good, that they don't want to create a nuisance, or that it would get them into trouble--all rather self-defeating attitudes.

BASE (weighted)	Seeing Someone About Stopping Or Reduction Of Payments	
	Total Whose Welfare Should Not Have Been Cut	
	418	%
	%	
<u>Have Seen Someone About Payment</u>		
	63	
<u>Who Seen</u>		
		%
Welfare official	86	
Minister or priest	2	
Politician	12	
Other	6	
<u>Have Not Seen Anyone</u>		
	37	
<u>Reasons</u>		
		%
It wouldn't do any good	31	
Don't know whom to see/what to do	23	
Don't want to create a nuisance	21	
Would get in trouble with welfare people	14	
Haven't got around to it	14	
Miscellaneous	3	

(Q. 28-c.-d. and -e)

Welfare recipients are suspicious of the system; almost half of them (43%) believe that not everybody gets the assistance they should. Only a little over a fourth (28%) believe that most everybody gets the assistance they should, and another 29% don't really know. There is even more skepticism when the recipient talks about his own situation; 40% believe that they, themselves, are not getting all the welfare assistance they should, and 10% don't really know.

General skepticism about people in general getting enough assistance is highest in the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, and British Columbia. Skepticism about the amount of personal assistance that the recipient, himself, is getting is highest in Quebec, where a whopping 62% believe that they are not getting all the welfare assistance they should!

	Amount Of Assistance Supposed To Get And Personal Assistance Supposed To Get					
	Total Respondents					
	Regions					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Receipt Of Amount Of Assistance</u>						
Most everybody gets the assistance they should	28	17	29	33	31	28
Not everybody gets the assistance they should	43	45	47	36	38	44
Don't know	29	38	24	31	31	28
<u>Personal Assistance</u>						
Getting all welfare assistance should get	50	44	32	64	70	61
Not getting all welfare assistance should get	40	40	62	21	23	23
Don't know	10	16	6	15	7	16

(Q. 27-a and -b)

The reason one is getting assistance affects the attitude towards fairness of the amount of assistance. The belief that not everybody is getting the assistance they should is highest among those receiving assistance because of absence of spouse, the unemployed, and those employed without sufficient income. The belief that the recipient, himself, is not getting sufficient assistance is highest among those with a permanent disability, old age, unemployed, and employed without sufficient income.

	Amount Of Assistance Supposed To Get And Personal Assistance Supposed To Get						
	Total Respondents						
	Reasons						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	2,116	557	171	874	185	265	64 *
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Receipt Of Amount Of Assistance</u>							
Most everybody gets the assis- tance they should	28	29	34	28	26	27	25
Not everybody gets the assis- tance they should	43	49	37	40	37	48	46
Don't know	29	23	28	32	38	24	29
<u>Own Personal Assistance</u>							
Getting all welfare assis- tance should get	50	53	61	44	51	52	51
Not getting all welfare assistance should get	40	36	29	44	43	40	43
Don't know	10	11	10	13	7	8	6

(Q. 27-a and -b)

* Small base.

Belief that the individual personally is not getting sufficient assistance varies also by the source of income. Fifty-two percent of those who get welfare plus other benefits only think they are not getting sufficient welfare assistance, while the figure drops to 40% among those on welfare only, and 32% among those who are on welfare plus earnings.

	Amount Of Assistance Supposed To Get And Personal Assistance Supposed To Get		
	Total Respondents		
	Source Of Income		
	Welfare Only	Welfare Plus Earnings	Welfare Plus Other Benefits
BASE (weighted)	935	165	275
	%	%	%
<u>Receipt Of Amount Of Assistance</u>			
Most everybody gets the assistance they should get	30	25	24
Not everybody gets the assistance they should get	39	41	49
Don't know	31	34	28
<u>Personal Assistance</u>			
Getting all welfare assistance should get	50	58	39
Not getting all welfare assistance should get	40	32	52
Don't know	10	9	9

(Q. 27-a and -b)

Forty-two percent of those who question whether they receive all the assistance they are supposed to, have seen someone about it. By reason for assistance, those with an absent spouse most often have tried to do something about it (54%), while those on old age least often (22%) have seen someone about it. The oldsters seem to lose their vim and vigour in a lot of ways!

Those who have seen someone have mainly gone to the welfare establishment, the welfare worker and/or the welfare office. Indeed, it would seem that in some cases these individuals have gone to both, as 103% of those on temporary disability, and 100% of the employed with insufficient income say they have seen someone connected with welfare. Those on assistance for old age are a little less apt (79%) to go to the welfare people than are those in other groups, but the proportion is still very high. Recipients in all groups have evidently seen more than one person, as the percentages add to more than 100 in every case.

The main reasons why some recipients have not tried to see anyone about their right to receive more assistance centres about a general resignation--that it wouldn't do any good, they don't want to create a nuisance, that it would cause trouble with the welfare people. This sort of resignation is greatest among those on temporary disability, least among those on old age.

	Seeing Of Someone About Not Getting All Personal Assistance Supposed To Get						
	Total Not Getting Right Amount						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	1,069 %	259 %	66 * %	494 %	91 * %	127 %	31 * %
Have Seen Someone About Inadequate Assistance	42 %	54 %	34 %	40 %	22 %	42 %	41 %
Person Seen							
Welfare worker/ office	90	92	103	86	79	90	100
Minister or priest	4	4	8	4	11	2	-
All others	16	15	5	18	13	12	37
Have Not Seen Any- one About Inadequate Assistance	58 %	46 %	66 %	60 %	78 %	58 %	59 %
Reasons							
Don't know whom to see/what to do	30	29	21	29	39	29	26
It wouldn't do any good	27	22	33	27	30	26	36
Don't want to create a nuisance	23	22	31	23	22	22	24
Would get in trouble with welfare people people	10	13	8	11	1	10	6
Haven't got around to it	13	16	5	13	13	12	9
All other	4	3	2	4	3	8	-

Among all welfare recipients, few (42%) are aware that the decision about the amount of the money that they get can be appealed, and greater proportion (45%) think that it cannot be appealed. Those who think that an appeal about the amount of welfare money one is to get cannot be appealed were asked whether a decision to stop payments can be appealed. Most of them believe that it cannot be. (23% of total recipients).

There is little, if any, difference in the knowledge of right to appeal either kind of decision by education level, although the person with less education is more likely to believe that these decisions cannot be appealed.

	Awareness Of Possibility Of Appeal Re Amount Of Welfare And Stopping Of Payments		
	Total Respondents		
	Education		
	Total	Some Elementary Or High School	Completed High School
BASE (weighted)	2,116	1,857	144
	%	%	%
<u>Decision Re Amount Of Welfare Money</u>			
Can appeal decision	42	43	42
Cannot appeal decision	45	46	36
Don't know	12	12	22
<u>Decision Re Stopping Welfare Payments</u>			
Can appeal decision	15	16	12
Cannot appeal decision	23	23	21
Don't know	7	7	4

(Q. 29)

There is a slightly higher level of awareness that the amount of money can be appealed among recipients in the Prairies and Quebec, with the lowest level of such knowledge in the Atlantic Provinces. However, level of awareness that stopping welfare payments can be appealed is greatest in the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario, and British Columbia.

	Awareness Of Possibility Of Appeal Re Amount Of Welfare And Stopping Of Payments					
	Total Respondents					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Decision Re Amount Of Welfare Money</u>						
Can appeal decision	42	34	45	40	48	38
Cannot appeal decision	45	52	54	40	31	34
Don't know	12	14	1	19	20	28
<u>Decision Re Stopping Welfare Payments</u>						
Can appeal decision	15	19	11	19	16	18
Cannot appeal decision	23	27	34	15	11	13
Don't know	7	7	9	7	4	4

(Q. 29)

Welfare recipients who knew that the amount of welfare money one is assigned can be appealed were asked where they learned about it. The recipient had to come up with the answer by himself.

Friends and acquaintances were mentioned by 29%, and social worker was mentioned by 25%. All other sources of information were mentioned relatively infrequently.

Friends and acquaintances as a source were particularly high in the Atlantic Provinces, where they were mentioned by 41%, while the social worker was particularly high in the Prairies, mentioned by 40%.

	Means Of Learning About Appeals					
	Total Aware Of Right To Appeal					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (weighted)	1,220	141	472	290	207	110
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Friends, acquaintances	29	41	27	27	27	29
Common sense/myself/general knowledge	12	10	13	11	13	15
Radio/TV/newspapers	7	9	7	7	2	9
Advised by social worker	25	20	20	24	40	30
Leaflet enclosed with cheque	6	7	4	14	4	3
Letter from government/ welfare dept.	5	5	4	6	6	3
Notice posted in welfare office	4	1	7	2	2	2
Asked welfare office/ worker	4	1	6	3	2	2
Notice printed on welfare application form	3	4	5	1	3	1
Notice on form advising of earlier decision	2	1	1	3	1	3
Miscellaneous	2	1	5	-	1	1

(Q. 30-a)

Among welfare recipients who are aware of their right to appeal, over half of them (58%) never considered making a formal appeal about the amount of assistance received. Only in Quebec was this pattern completely reversed where a small 35% never considered making such an appeal.

A total of 29% of all welfare recipients who were aware of their right to appeal have made such an appeal, and this level rose to 52% in Quebec!

In general, people do not feel that this appeal has helped them. Over half (53%) say it has not. This belief is particularly true among those who have appealed in the Atlantic provinces, where 81% say that the appeal did not help.

When those who had not appealed were asked why, the chief reason volunteered was that it wouldn't do any good; 32% said so. Other reasons mentioned showing alienation with the system were that the recipient did not want to create a nuisance (20%) and that it would get him in trouble with the welfare people (7%). Taking these three reasons as an indication of alienation with the system, such alienation is highest in British Columbia, lowest in the Atlantic Provinces and the Prairies.

	Making Of Appeals And Reasons Why Not Total Aware Of Right To Appeal Decisions					
	Regions					British Columbia
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	
BASE (weighted)	1,220 %	141 %	472 %	290 %	207 %	110 %
<u>Considered Making Appeal</u>						
No	58	68	35	77	73	68
Yes	<u>42</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>32</u>
Total actually appealed	29	17	52	14	12	16
<u>Appeal Helped</u>						
Yes	43	16	45	41	48	45
No	53	81	51	53	46	55
Not stated	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>*</u>
Total did not appeal	13	15	13	9	14	16
<u>Reasons</u>						
It wouldn't do any good	32	34	38	38	16	31
Haven't got around to it	29	24	25	29	42	25
Don't want to create a nuisance	20	12	21	5	29	35
Don't know who to see/ what to do	10	20	10	10	9	5
Would get in trouble with welfare people	7	3	5	19	3	2
Miscellaneous	2	7	2	*	*	2

* Less than 0.5% (Q..30-b,-c,-d, and -e)

More than half of welfare recipients (58%) have made one or more visits to the welfare office during the past year. The proportion making such visits is highest among the unemployed and those on temporary disability, lowest among those receiving assistance for old age reasons.

Number Of Visits Made To Welfare Office In Past Year							
Total Respondents							
Reasons							
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insuff- icient Income
BASE (weighted)	2,116 %	557 %	171 %	874 %	185 %	265 %	64** %
<u>Number Of Visits</u>							
None	42	36	20	53	73	13	30
One or more	58	64	80	47	27	87	70

(Q. 33)

* Small base

A greater proportion of those on assistance in British Columbia (85%) have visited the welfare office than is true in other regions. The lowest level occurs in Quebec, where only 49% have made such a visit during the year.

Number Of Visits Made To Welfare Office In Past Year						
Total Respondents						
Regions						
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104 %	417 %	465 %	408 %	402 %	412 %
<u>Number Of Visits</u>						
None	42	40	51	46	31	15
One or more	58	59	49	54	69	85

(Q. 33)

Experiences at the welfare office are enough to alienate some proportion of those making the visit. Almost one-third of those visiting (31%) say that the last time they visited the office, they had to wait a long time before they were looked after. The proportion was particularly high in Ontario and Quebec.

The major reason they had to wait, they report, is that there were many other people in line. Sixty percent voluntarily mentioned this as the cause of the delay. However annoying as this might be, the most "alienated" response is "they just like to make you wait." Fifteen percent mentioned this and this makes it tied for the second most frequently-named reason. This figure is particularly high in Quebec, where 21% believe that they were intentionally made to wait.

	Waiting At Welfare Office					
	Total Visited Welfare Office In Past Year					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (weighted)	1,231	162	415	263	221	170
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Did not have to wait	69	71	66	64	77	72
Had to wait	31	29	34	36	23	28
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Reasons</u>						
Lots of other people, line-ups	60	56	63	65	45	64
They just like to make me wait	15	10	21	13	14	10
Person I had to see was busy	15	15	13	11	27	19
Person I had to see wasn't in	6	15	5	1	8	6
Miscellaneous	2	2	-	4	4	-
Don't know	5	4	2	6	11	6

(Q. 34)

One out of every eleven (9%) of all welfare recipients feels that a welfare worker has asked him a question that he had no right to ask.

Our quantitative questions do not tell the full story by any means. Here is what one recipient writes about her reactions to what goes on in an office visit.

... when you go to see some of the officers you can be prepared for all kinds of insults and insulting questions especially personal ones which I don't think is any of their business. Such as "Are you and Mr. Such and Such sleeping together?" and a number of others.

The proportion believing that someone from welfare has asked an improper question ranges from high of 12% in the Atlantic Provinces and Ontario, down to a low of 6% in Quebec.

	Opinions Of Welfare Workers					
	Total Respondents					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
In past year or two someone from welfare has asked improper questions	9	12	6	12	10	9
(Q. 35-a)						

It varies, too, by the reason for the welfare assistance. A high of 18% of those employed without sufficient income believe that someone from welfare has asked an improper question, and this goes the whole way down to a small 1% among those who get assistance for old age.

	Opinions Of Welfare Workers					
	Total Respondents					
	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem-Ployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	557	171	874	185	265	64 *
	%	%	%	%	%	%
In past year or two welfare worker has asked improper questions	12	8	7	1	14	18
(Q. 35-a)						

* Small base.

The younger person more often feels that improper questions have been asked them than the older person getting assistance. Seventeen percent of those under 25 think that improper questions have been asked, and this gradually drops to a low of 4% among those 65 and older.

	<u>Opinions Of Welfare Workers</u>			
	<u>Total Respondents</u>			
	<u>Age</u>			
	<u>Under 25 Years</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65 And Over</u>
BASE (weighted)	208	713	959	236
	%	%	%	%
In Past Year Or Two Welfare Worker Has Asked Improper Questions	17	12	7	4
(Q. 35-a)				

Those with a higher educational level are a little more likely to believe that an improper question has been asked. The figure is 12% among those who have completed high school, 9% among those who have not completed high school.

	<u>Opinions Of Welfare Workers</u>	
	<u>Total Respondents</u>	
	<u>Some Public Or High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>
BASE (weighted)	1,857	144
	%	%
In Past Year Or Two Welfare Worker Has Asked Improper Questions	9	12
(Q. 35-a)		

What should a good welfare worker be like? Welfare recipients have some ideas; at least, they are able to respond to specific questions in this area. Almost half (45%) believe that the welfare worker should have a university education. Two-thirds (67%) think that a welfare worker should have a special training in welfare work, and there is a slight preference for a person who is an expert in doing welfare work as opposed to someone who knows how to become a good friend to you.

There is some variation by the area in which the recipient lives. A university education gets the highest favourable response in the Atlantic Provinces, where 62% believe this is a good idea. Special welfare training is also highly regarded there, being mentioned by 81%, though 78% in the Prairies and 73% in British Columbia are second and third in line. The Atlantic Provinces also show the strongest preference for an expert in welfare work as opposed to someone who can become a friend, by an almost two to one margin.

The British Columbia feeling is almost as strong in the same direction, but in the other regions there is a more nearly 50/50 split in favour of the expert versus the friend.

	Opinions Of Welfare Workers					
	Total Respondents					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Welfare Worker Should Have University Education	45	62	40	41	51	40
<u>Welfare Worker's Educational Qualifications</u>						
Should have special welfare training	67	81	56	70	78	73
General education is good enough	30	18	40	28	21	24
Don't know/not stated	3	1	4	3	2	3
<u>Type Of Worker Would Rather Have</u>						
An expert in doing welfare work	54	60	55	50	50	58
One who knows how to become a friend	43	37	43	46	47	38
Not stated	3	3	3	4	3	4

(Q. 35-b,c, and-d)

The reason for assistance affects the attitude toward what the welfare worker should be like. Those on temporary disability are more likely to think that the welfare worker should have a university education; those employed with insufficient funds are least likely to think this is important. While all groups agree that the worker should have specialized welfare training, the feeling is strongest among those on assistance because of absence of spouse, temporary disability, permanent disability, and unemployment. There are only small differences in the expert versus friend split by the reason for being on assistance.

	Opinions Of Welfare Workers					
	Total Respondents					Employed But Insufficient Income
	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	
BASE (weighted)	557 %	171 %	874 %	185 %	265 %	64 *
Welfare Worker Should Have University Education	46	52	45	41	41	37
Welfare Worker's Educa- tional Qualifications						
Should have special welfare training	76	66	65	57	69	54
General education is good enough	23	30	32	37	31	44
Don't know/not stated	1	5	4	6	1	2
Type Of Welfare Worker Would Rather Have						
An expert in doing welfare work	53	55	55	54	52	55
One who knows how to become a friend	45	42	42	41	45	41
Not stated	3	3	3	5	3	5

(Q. 35-b,-c, and-d)

* Small base

By sex, there is little difference in the attitude as to whether or not the welfare worker should have university training. While both sexes agree that it's better to have specialized training rather than general education, men are a little more tolerant of general education as sufficient training. Again, both sexes agree it's more important for a worker to be an expert on doing welfare work than it is to have a potential to become a friend, but men feel just a little bit more strongly about this.

(See Table Next Page)

	<u>Opinions Of Welfare Workers</u>	
	<u>Total Respondents</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
BASE (weighted)	787 %	329 %
Welfare Worker Should Have University Education	43	45
<u>Welfare Worker's Educational Qualifications</u>		
Should have special welfare training	63	70
General education is good enough	34	27
Don't know/not stated	3	2
<u>Type Of Worker Would Rather Have</u>		
An expert in doing welfare work	59	51
One who knows how to become a friend	38	46
Not stated	3	3

(Q. 35-b, -c and -d)

Age makes a difference on the things a person looks for in a welfare worker. The oldest group--65 and over--is less likely to believe that the welfare worker should have a university education. Also, the younger the recipient, the greater the chances that he believes that special welfare training is necessary. And there is a marked pattern on the split between wanting an expert and a potential friend. The young group wants a friend more than he wants an expert; the old group distinctly wants an expert rather than a friend. It is interesting to note that the older groups, who place less emphasis on education and training, nevertheless say they would rather have an expert. On the other hand, the young group, although they appreciate the value of training, are more anxious to find a friend.

	<u>Opinions Of Welfare Workers</u>			
	<u>Total Respondents</u>			
	<u>Age</u>			
	<u>Under 25 Years</u>	<u>26-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65 Years And Over</u>
BASE (weighted)	208 %	713 %	959 %	236 %
Welfare Worker Should Have University Education	44	47	44	39
<u>Welfare Worker's Educational Qualifications</u>				
Should have special welfare training	72	72	65	60
General education is good enough	27	27	32	34
Don't know/not stated	1	1	3	6
<u>Type Of Worker Would Rather Have</u>				
An expert in doing welfare work	47	53	56	57
On who knows how to become a friend	53	45	41	38
Not stated	1	3	3	5

(Q. 35-b, -c, and -d)

What is wanted in a welfare worker also varies with the educational background of the recipient. The better educated think, even more than the less educated, that the welfare recipient should have specific welfare training rather than general education. An overwhelming 84% of those who have completed high school feel this way.

However, the amount of education the recipient has had doesn't have very much effect on whether he wants an expert or a potential friend; the spread is just about in the same ratio favouring the expert in welfare work among both groups.

	<u>Opinions Of Welfare Workers</u>	
	<u>Total Respondents</u>	
	<u>Some Public Or High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>
BASE (weighted)	1,857	144
	%	%
Welfare Worker Should Have University Education	45	40
<u>Welfare Worker's Educational Qualifications</u>		
Should have special welfare training	66	84
General education is good enough	31	15
Don't know/not stated	3	1
<u>Type Of Worker Would Rather Have</u>		
An expert in doing welfare work	54	56
One who knows how to become a friend	43	41
Not stated	3	3

(Q. 35)

Sixty-five percent of welfare recipients have a welfare worker or social worker assigned to them, they report. The figure is highest (77%) among those getting assistance for the absence of the husband, and next highest for those on temporary disability or illness (73%). It is lowest for those on assistance for old age (42%).

		Welfare Or Social Worker					
		Total Respondents					
		Reasons For Assistance					
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem-ployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	2,116	557	171	874	185	265	64 *
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Do not have a welfare or social worker	35	23	27	39	58	34	32
Do have a welfare or social worker	65	77	73	61	42	66	68

(Q. 25-a)

* Small base

The figures also vary by province. In Quebec, only 34% of welfare recipients have a welfare or social worker assigned, but this figure rises to 88% in Ontario, and 89% in the Prairies.

		Welfare Or Social Worker					
		Total Respondents					
		Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE	(actual)	104	417	465	408	402	412
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Do not have a welfare							
or social worker		35	21	66	12	11	15
Do have a welfare or							
social worker		65	79	34	88	89	85

(Q. 25-a)

The analysis by reason for assistance helps us understand why Quebec shows such a low figure generally. The table below shows the Quebec figures by reasons for assistance. While some of the bases get small, it is evident that for every one of the reasons for assistance, Quebec uses welfare or social workers to a lesser degree than is true nationally.

	Welfare Or Social Worker						
	Total Quebec Respondents **						
	Reasons For Assistance						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	838	148	49 *	432	107	72 *	29 *
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Do not have a wel- fare or social worker	66	72	56	63	82	61	50
Do have a welfare or social worker	34	28	44	37	18	39	50

(Q. 25-a)

* Small bases

** All other regions show no significant differences from national totals.

Among those welfare recipients who have a welfare or social worker assigned to them, 84% report that the worker has made one or more visits in the past year. In only 19% of the cases was the welfare recipient informed in advance of the proposed visit; this is another source of annoyance for the recipient. Read what one recipient wrote about this feeling:

"Once in a while I get visited by my worker. The other day she dropped in as usual unannounced, and as if she owned the place."
(rest of discussion on other points)

Want more flavour? Get it from another recipient's comments.

"Being on welfare is like being on probation, the only difference, you don't have to worry about a probation officer, you just haunt yourself, wondering when your social worker will rap on your door, so you try to keep your dwelling neat and clean, yourself and the children tidy, so you sit from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. feeling like a string that is wound too tight, and when you think the string will unwind then the real worry starts, will the cheque last until the end of the month, will the kids be able to go to the show Saturday, will I hear the same questions for the tenth time today".

(See Table Next Page)

	Visits Of Welfare Or Social Workers <u>Total Respondents Who Have Welfare/Social Worker</u>
BASE (weighted)	1,382 %
None	16
One or more	84
Average Number Of Visits	2.8
<u>Informed In Advance Of Visit</u>	
Yes	19
No	63
Not stated	18

(Q. 25-b and-c)

The next table provides a series of indices about the welfare recipient's positive feelings concerning the welfare or social worker assigned to him. The base is the total recipients who have had a worker visit them within the past year.

In general, about the best that can be said here is that the welfare recipient is mildly favourable towards the welfare/social worker. There is no high level enthusiasm when the best positive score is an 87% index (87% having a favourable feeling). On the whole though, the recipient feels that he is being treated with even temper, as an adult, being regarded as doing the best he can, and that the social worker displays trust and confidence in the recipient. The areas in which the recipient is critical of the social/welfare worker are his lack of having had to face problems similar to those of the recipient, sometimes being irrelevant in his conversation, not being individualistic enough in his treatment of the recipient, and not being business-like in his manner.

(See Table Next Page)

BASE (weighted)	Positive Ratings Of Welfare Worker	
	Total Respondents Having Welfare/ Social Worker Who Has Visited In Past Year	
	1,156 %	
Sometimes he loses his temper	87	Not True
He treats me like a child	86	Not True
He thinks I am doing best I can	84	True
My worker understands my problems	81	True
Sometimes he acts like I can't be trusted	79	Not True
He thinks it is <u>not</u> my fault that I'm on welfare	77	True
He thinks I am as good as anyone else	74	True
Sometimes he disapproves of some of the things that I do	71	Not True
He approves of the way I live	70	True
He does not have enough education to be able to help me with my problems	69	Not True
He treats me in a business-like manner	61	True
He treats everyone the same	45	True
Sometimes he talks about other things	39	True
He has been through the same kind of troubles and problems that I have	8	True
He approves of the way I am bringing up my kids	43 *	True

(Q. 26-a)

* Based on mothers only

Perhaps it shouldn't be too surprising that the welfare recipient isn't downright enthusiastic about his welfare/social worker. The fact is, however, that he does prefer his welfare worker as a person to talk to about problems rather than going to someone who doesn't have anything to do with the amount of money he gets from welfare. There is sort of a mild acceptance of the role of the welfare/social worker.

	<u>Type Of Person Preferred</u> <u>For Discussing Problems</u> <u>Total Respondents Having</u> <u>Welfare Worker Who</u> <u>Has Visited In Past Year</u>
BASE (weighted)	1,156
	%
<u>Prefer</u>	
Own welfare worker	73
Someone else who doesn't have anything to do with the amount of money you get from welfare	27

(Q. 26-b)

How does the welfare recipient feel about his personal relationships with employees of the welfare department? Among those who have a welfare worker assigned to them, 12% report that within the year the worker has offended them. And those who deal directly with the office have the same level of complaint; 12% report that a worker at the welfare office has annoyed them by something he or she did during the past year.

While there is a small variation from one area to another in terms of those who have been annoyed by their welfare worker, it is really in terms of the proportions of people offended at the welfare office that there is a large variation by region. In the Atlantic Provinces and Ontario some 18% report such offense. British Columbia comes out best in this respect, with only 8% reporting offense.

Offending Of Welfare Worker Or Office						
Total Respondents						
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Have welfare worker	65	79	34	88	89	85
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Has offended	12	13	12	9	13	15
No welfare worker	35	21	66	12	11	15
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Office has offended	12	18	10	18	15	8

(Q. 32 A-a, B-a)

By reason for being on welfare, the offense level of welfare workers is highest (21%) among those employed with insufficient income, while the offense level for office staff is highest among those without a spouse (22%), on temporary disability (20%), and the unemployed (19%).

Offending Of Welfare Worker And Welfare Office							
Total Respondents							
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Unem- Age ployed	Employed Bu Insufficient Income	
BASE (weighted)	2,116	557	171	874	185	265	64 *
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Has welfare worker	65	77	73	61	42	66	68
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Has offended	12	13	10	10	6	15	21
No welfare worker	35	23	27	39	58	34	32
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Office offended	12	22	20	8	3	19	3

(Q. 32 A-a, B-a)

* Small base

The nature of the complaints welfare recipients volunteered against the representative of the welfare department concentrates chiefly on the recipient's belief that the worker was not sympathetic. Some 72% complained about the welfare worker in this respect ("said I didn't need help when I really did", or "wouldn't help me with my or family's problems"), and 65% of those complaining about someone at the welfare office had similar criticism.

	Offenses Of Welfare Worker Or Office	
	Total Stating Worker Or Office Offended	
	Worker	Office
BASE (weighted)	162 %	84 *
Said I didn't need more when I really did	37	41
Wouldn't help with my or family's problems	35	24
Put off getting more assistance for me	17	15
Tried but couldn't solve problems	15	10
Told me about other people's cases and problems	5	11

(Q. 32-b)

* Small base

Of the welfare recipients who did try to do something about what they regarded as poor treatment by the welfare worker, 41% said that they thought it helped. However, 55% thought that it did not! Again, this latter figure is an unusually high one, and certainly can be believed to reflect alienation to the welfare system.

Those who did not try to do anything about it were asked why not. Again, the responses indicate actual or potential alienation. Forty-eight percent thought that it would not do any good, 18% thought it would get them in wrong with the welfare people, and another 12% didn't want to make a nuisance of things.

	Attempts To Do Something About Offenses Of Welfare Worker Or Office And Reasons Why Not <u>Total Tried To Do Some- thing About Offense</u>
BASE (weighted)	149 %
Attempt helped	41
Did not help	55
Not stated	4

	<u>Total Did Not Try To Do Anything</u>
BASE (weighted)	97 %

Reasons

It wouldn't do any good	48
Would get in trouble with welfare people	18
Don't know who to see or what to do	15
Don't want to create a nuisance	12
Haven't got around to it	8
Miscellaneous	1

(Q. 32-c, -d, -e)

Their Children's World.

First we'll take a fast look at the educational world of the children of welfare recipients. Eighty-one percent of welfare recipients who are parents have talked with teachers in the past year; this compares with 68% of parents in an upper middle-class urban neighbourhood in Toronto. *

Among those who have talked with teachers, the median number is 3 times.

	<u>Talking To Children's Teacher Within Past Year</u>
Total Parents (weighted)	888
	%
Talked to teacher	81
Did not talk to teacher	19
Median times talked among those in touch	3

(Q. 9-a)

Sixty-five percent of these parents believe that their children are doing well in school; this compares with 72% of Scarborough parents.*

	<u>Parental Reaction To Child's School Progress</u>
Total Parents (weighted)	888
	%
Child(ren) doing well	65
Child(ren) doing just a little below average	27
Child(ren) doing very poorly	7

(Q. 9-b and - c)

* The study was "A Study of Attitudes of Parents in the Scarborough School System," dated October 1970, and conducted for the Scarborough Board of Education by the Social Survey Research Centre.

What about their children's activities outside of school?

We saw that their parents tended to be people of solitary pleasures. The children tend to be that way too!

Better than 8 out of 10 of them (82%) say that they watch television quite often (this is probably not greatly different from the total child population), 67% read quite often, 66% listen quite often to the radio, 49% say they watch sports, 40% that they use the public library. But most of these are indoor, isolated kinds of activities. The activities which get them out of doors all tend to be followed by less than 50%.

Spare Time Activities of Children Households With Children Under 21 Asked Question			
	Frequency		
	Quite Often	Sometimes	Never
BASE (weighted)	346	40 *	22 *
	%	%	%
Watch TV	82	12	6
Read	67	13	20
Listen to radio	66	17	18
Watch sports	49	15	36
Use public libraries	40	14	46
Participate in indoor hobbies	37	18	45
Go to movies	32	18	50
Music	23	14	62
Do none of these	11	-	1

(Q. 5-a,-b)

* Small bases.

By showing the welfare recipient a list of child's activities, we were able to get a measure of the proportion of children engaging in each. Only 51% of households with children under 21 have children who do any of these! And the greatest is 22%, who attend Sunday School. True, 19% report that their children participate in sports/teams, 11% in dances, 6% in cubs or scouts, but the fact is that these do not seem to be very active children.

There are a few differences between urban and rural in this regard. Fifty-four percent of those in urban areas indicate that their children do one or more of these things, while the figure is only 44% in rural areas. However, among families where children do participate, the average number of activities is just about the same in each of the two areas, being 1.9 in urban areas, 2.0 in rural. The major difference in urban-rural participation is in the heavier proportion of children going to Sunday School and in sports/team activities, both more favoured by urban families.

	Activities Children Are Involved In		
	Total Households With Children Under 21		
	Total	Rural	Urban
BASE (weighted)	1,084	301	783
	%	%	%
Sunday School	22	19	24
Sports/teams	19	15	20
Church groups	13	13	13
Dances	11	11	10
Cubs or Scouts	6	4	6
After 4 programmes	5	6	5
Y's and settlement houses	4	1	5
Girl Guides	4	3	4
Brownies	4	4	3
Drop-in Centre	3	1	4
Musical groups	3	3	3
Nursery school	3	2	3
All others	4	5	4
Do none of these	49	56	46
Average number activities per family where child participates in any	1.9	2.0	1.9

Where do these children play? To be sure, the pattern varies somewhat by whether it's winter or summer. But on the average, in the house/apartment and in the backyard are the two most common spots. Indoors increases, as expected, in winter; in the backyard increases over the summer. In winter, too, there is a little more play at school as compared with summer, while in the summer months there is more playing in the park or playground than in the winter months.

With few exceptions, organized recreational facilities get little mention. The major exception is the park or playground, and we can't be sure how organized this is. However, community centre, church, parish hall, and recreation centre all get small mention. In the summer, playing out of town (camping, beaches, lakes, etc.) gets a fair amount of mention. But essentially, children play around their homes, yards, and neighbourhood.

	<u>Places Children Play</u>	
	<u>Total Households</u>	
	<u>With Children Under 21</u>	
	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Summer</u>
BASE (weighted)	1,084	1,084
	%	%
In house/apartment	61	46
Backyard	47	53
Local pool/rink	35	31
Neighbour's	21	24
School	21	12
Street, sidewalk	18	20
Park, playground	17	39
Community centre	10	7
Church or Parish Hall	8	5
Out of town (skiing, camping, beaches, lakes, river, swimming, boating, hunting, sledding etc.)	6	18
Recreation centre (sponsored by Lions, Rotary, etc.)	5	6
All others	6	9
Children too small	2	3

There are some differences in where children play from winter to summer, depending on whether the recipient family is located in a rural or urban area. In-home playing drops off more in urban than in rural centres over the summer, while going to the local pool/rink drops off among rural, but remains about constant in urban areas. Going to the park or playground increases substantially over the summer in urban areas, but only moderately in rural. Going out of town increases substantially over the summer in rural areas, less so in urban areas.

	Places Children Play			
	Total Households			
	With Children Under 21			
	Rural		Urban	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
BASE (weighted)	301	301	783	783
	%	%	%	%
Backyard	58	64	43	48
In house/apartment	51	43	64	47
Local pool/rink	30	16	36	37
School	20	9	21	13
Street/sidewalk	10	10	20	24
Community centre	7	3	12	8
Park/playground	5	14	22	48
Out of town (skiing, sledding, hunting, camping, swimming, boating, beaches, lakes, rivers)	9	27	4	14

(0. 6-a)

To what extent have these children of welfare recipients had contact with the organized adult world aimed at dealing with them? Welfare recipients were asked this question by being asked about each kind of service, and responding whether or not any of their children had had contact with it. Nine specific types of organized contact were mentioned; 62% of recipients with children told us that their child or children had had contact with one or more. The greatest mention was nurse, with 43%, followed by special educational classes, with 17% mentioning. Child guidance clinic came next, with 15% and police 14%.

	Contact Of Children With Counselling Or Assistance Services <hr/> Total Households With At Least One Child In School <hr/>
BASE (weighted)	888 %
No contact with any of these services	38
Have had contact with services	62
Educational -	
special classes	17
Counselling -	
child guidance clinic	15
psychiatrist	9
psychologist	6
Penal -	
police	14
probation officers	5
jails or detention homes	2
Other -	
nurse	43
counselling from priest or minister	7

(Q. 10)

The pattern of child contact varies by both rural and urban location, and by family size. Sixty percent of rural families with children report that their child had contact with one or more services, while the figure is 64% among urban recipient families with children. The increase in contacts among urban recipients' children was general, occurring with all three types of contacts as measured: guidance and counselling, education and penal services.

The proportion of recipients of families with children who report child contact with organized services increases by size of family.

In two-person families, 57% report contact. This increases to 58% in three and four member families, and to 67% among families with five or more. The proportion of families reporting guidance and counselling contact is almost constant by family size; but in the proportions having education and penal service contacts it increases with family size.

	Contact Of Children With Counselling Or Assistance Services				
	Total Households With At Least One Child In School				
	Size Of Family				
	Rural	Urban	Two	Three Or Four	Five Or More
BASE (weighted)	262	627	103	357	427
	%	%	%	%	%
Had no contact with services	40	36	43	42	33
Had contact with:					
guidance and counselling	15	26	21	22	23
education	13	18	9	10	24
Penal services	7	19	11	16	16

(Q. 10)

Parents on welfare believe that their children are disadvantaged, deprived. Over half (59%) of parents say so.

Chiefly, they are deprived of clothing. Two-thirds (66%) of those saying their child or children are deprived mention clothing. Almost a quarter (22%) mention foods, while 13% mention medical/dental care, and 9% mention living space.

These are basic things. But other needs come in importantly also, according to these parents. One-third (36%) mention spending money, over a quarter (27%) mention having insufficient play things, and almost a quarter each mention specifically a bicycle, sports equipment and sports clothing, and opportunities to do things other kids can do.

	<u>Things Children Deprived Of</u> <u>Total Households With</u> <u>Children Under 21</u>
BASE (weighted)	1,084 %
Children not deprived	41
Children deprived	59 100%
<u>Things Children Deprived Of</u>	
Basic needs -	
clothing	66
food	22
medical/dental care	13
living space	9
Other needs -	
spending money	36
enough play things, hobby kits, etc.	27
bicycle	24
sports equipment and clothes	23
opportunities to do things other kids do	22
money for school activities	13
summer cottage/camp, etc.	12
books	7
All others	6
(a father, music, miscellaneous)	

(Q. 8-a.-b)

Want a poignant comment? Here's one.

Then ... the teenagers who must go to school in clean but patched-up hand-me-downs that are not in the style of the others, and shoes always needing replaced, and home-cut hair. Then the little ones that can't see why they can't have the cereal with the toys in it instead of always porridge, and why can't they have apples and oranges like the other kids.

And the deprivations are only the beginning of it all. Here's another comment, provided by a recipient in this survey.

It's not very good...he can't buy the shoes and the pants and the shirts that all the other kids wear and not a single girl has ever encouraged him to walk her home. At first I told him he was imagining things when he said that the other kids ignored him; I urged him to go out and play with the other boys. Now I consider myself lucky that he comes home straight from school and does his home work, others kids might have given up. All the same, no one knows what that boy of mine is going thru. The other night I heard him cry, so I sat down beside his bed and stroked his head. When he had calmed down he said 'Mama, I don't know what to do.' I said, 'Neither do I, darling, but let's go on doing it.' He laughed and fell asleep with a smile on his face; then I cried.

The proportion of those parent recipients who say that their children are deprived, and the nature of the deprivation they report, is related to the source of income. (This is probably really a relationship with total income.)

Deprivation of children occurs most frequently among those who do not have earnings in addition to their welfare and/or other benefits. Fifty-three percent of those with earnings say their children are deprived, while the figure is 59% among those with welfare only as their income, and 61% among those who have welfare plus other benefits.

	Things Children Are Deprived Of			
	Total Households With Children Under 21			
	Source Of Income			
		Welfare	Welfare Plus	
	Total	Only	Earnings	Other Benefits Only
BASE (weighted)	1,084	837	132	115
	%	%	%	%
Children not deprived	41	41	47	39
Deprived of -				
basic needs only	11	10	9	18
other needs only	16	16	18	17
both	31	32	25	26

(Q. 8-a,-b)

What ambitions do welfare recipients have for their children?

Look first at the occupational ambitions they have. We asked parents what they would really like their oldest child to be when he or she grows up. (We took the oldest just to keep things simple.) Sixty-three percent don't know, or say it's up to the child. Again, we lack general parental attitudes on this subject, but it strikes us that 63% is terribly high, and we suspect this is simply another indication that these people have lost hope. We may be wrong, for 22% of them, to be sure, do say that they want them to become professionals, with university or technical training.

Seventy-one percent of those who have completed high school say that it is up to the child, that they don't know, while the figure is only 63% among those who have not finished high school. The proportion suggesting professional training is about the same among the two groups.

Whether the welfare parent is located in a rural or urban area doesn't seem to affect his ambitions for his child too much. Sixty-five percent of rural welfare recipient parents say that the choice of the vocation is up to the child, that they don't know; and the figure is 63% among urban welfare recipient parents. However, the urbanites tend, slightly more often, to mention a professional ambition. This gets a level of 24% mention among people who live in urban areas, and is only 19% among those living in rural areas.

	Ambition For Oldest Child				
	Total Households With At Least				
	One Child In School				
	Education Of Recipient			Rural	Urban
	Total	Some Elementary Or High School	Completed High School		
BASE (weighted)	888 %	787 %	60 *	262 %	627 %
Professional, university, technical	22	23	21	19	24
Skilled and semi-skilled labour	9	10	5	11	9
White collar	2	3	3	1	3
Unskilled and all other	3	3	1	4	2
Up to child/don't know	63	63	71	65	63

(Q. 11-a)

* Small base

What about the educational aspirations of the parent concerning his child? Again, for simplicity, we asked the question only about the oldest child.

This time only 10% have no idea. No longer are they willing to leave it up to the child. Instead, 30% report that they expect their child to be a college or university graduate, and another 40% expect them to be a high school graduate. This level of educational ambition for the child is somewhat related to the occupational aspiration the parent has for the child. Those who hope for a professional occupation for their children have a higher educational ambition than do those who have a school or semi-school occupation ambition. Interesting, too, that those who say that it is up to their child, or don't know about the occupational ambition fall in between these two extremes. So perhaps they aren't really being defensive after all, and really don't know, but are hopeful that the achievement will be somewhere in between these two extremes.

	Probable Eventual Educational Level Of Oldest Child			
	Total Households With At Least One Child In School			
	Ambition For Oldest Child			
	Total	Professional, University, Technical	Skilled, Semi- Skilled	Up To Child/ Don't Know
BASE (weighted)	888	198	83 *	564
	%	%	%	%
Public school, some high school	20	15	34	21
High school graduation	40	35	40	37
College or university	30	46	21	28
Don't know	10	4	5	14

(Q. 11-b)

* Small base.

NOTE: Bases for white collar and unskilled too small for reliability

The educational aspirations the parental welfare recipient has for his child increase, as one might expect, with the education of the recipient, himself. The more educated he is, the more educated he hopes his child will be, and he also hopes that his child is going to end up more educated than he has been.

Among parental recipients who have completed high school, 41% aspire to having their child complete college or university, while the figure is only 29% among those parental recipients who have completed anything less than high school.

	Probable Eventual Education Level Of Oldest Child		
	Total Households With At Least One Child In School		
	Education Of Recipient		
	Total	Some Elementary Or High School	Completed High School
BASE (weighted)	888	789	60 *
	%	%	%
Public school, some high school	20	21	7
High school graduation	40	40	43
College or university	30	29	41
Don't know	10	10	9

(Q. 11-b)

* Small base

The great majority (41%) of parental welfare recipients believe that there isn't anything they can do (or they don't know) to improve the chances of their oldest child, and this is surely a disheartening state of affairs.

However, 35% think that they can help by providing encouragement, and 21% by keeping the child in school. Beyond that, what the parent can do is somehow to improve his own situation: by making more money, improving his education, finding a spouse, etc.

	<u>Ways Parent Can Help Oldest Child</u> <u>Total Households With At Least</u> <u>One Child In School</u>
BASE (weighted)	888
	%
Provide encouragement	35
Keep child in school	21
Make more money	14
Improve own education	4
Find spouse	2
Miscellaneous	2
Can't do anything/don't know	41

(Q. 12-a, -b)

The ways in which the parent believes that he can provide help vary with the amount of his own education. Fifty-one percent of those who have completed high school believe that provision of encouragement and improving their own education will help the child, while the comparable figure among those who have not completed high school is 37%.

Similarly, among those who completed high school 22% believe that making more money or finding a spouse would help the child, while among those with less education only 15% believe so. And among those with a higher level of education, 70% believe that they can do something, while only 57% of those with less education believe so.

	<u>Ways Parent Can Help Oldest Child</u>		
	<u>Total Households With</u>		
	<u>At Least One Child In School</u>		
	<u>Education Of Recipient</u>		
	Some		
	Public Or		
	High		
	School		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Completed</u>
			<u>High</u>
			<u>School</u>
BASE (weighted)	888	789	60*
<u>Ways Can Help</u>			
Provide encouragement/ improve education	39	37	51
Make more money/find spouse	17	15	22
Nothing/vague	41	43	30

(Q. 12-a and -b)

* Small base

To achieve these higher education aspirations, welfare parents believe that certain things are necessary. They were asked what things on a completely open-end basis, so that they, themselves, came up with the ideas.

The major thing mentioned was money for education and living expenses. Almost half (49%) mentioned this. Better clothes was a close second, mentioned by 33%, and spending money was mentioned by 22%.

Recipient parents with more education (high school completion) seemed a little more realistic than those with less education (less than high school graduation) about the other needs. Fifty-three percent mentioned money for education and living expenses, against only 50% of those with less education. Those with less education more often mentioned better clothes and spending money.

There are also differences here between parents in rural and in urban areas. The rural parents are far more frequently talking in terms of money for education and living expenses. Fifty-five percent mentioned this, against only 47% of urban parents. Urban parents, more often than rural, mention better clothes and spending money.

	Other Things Needed For Child To Get Farther In School				
	Total Households With At Least One Child In School				
	Education Of Recipient				
	Some Public Or Completed High High				
	Total	School	School	Rural	Urban
BASE (weighted)	888	789	60*	262	627
	%	%	%	%	%
Money for education and living expenses	49	50	53	55	47
Better clothes	33	34	20	30	35
Spending money	22	22	18	17	25
Books	12	12	9	10	12
Miscellaneous	4	5	1	4	5
Nothing/vague	23	23	31	24	23

(Q. 12-c)

* Small base

C. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND OUTLOOK

This review of the recipient's economic history and outlook includes a discussion of family conditioning to welfare, their own economic history, employment history, and their outlook.

Family Conditioning To Welfare

Welfare assistance isn't really an inherited state, but 15% of recipients had parents on welfare, and 26% (not wholly in addition to the 15%) currently have relatives on welfare. So there is a slight tendency for welfare to run in the family. Recipients in the Atlantic Provinces and in Ontario are just slightly more likely to have had parents on welfare than is true in other regions, and Quebecers on welfare tend, far more than in other regions, to have relatives on welfare. Some 37% of those on welfare in Quebec have relatives on the welfare rolls.

	Parents And Other Family Members On Welfare					
	Regions					British
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Parents Ever On Welfare</u>						
Yes	15	17	13	18	15	15
No	82	80	86	75	81	82
Don't know	3	3	1	7	4	3
<u>Other Family Members</u>						
Yes	26	24	37	17	19	14
No	69	70	59	75	78	84
Don't know	5	6	4	8	3	2

(Q. 71-c and -d)

The proportion having had parents on welfare is highest (22%) among those on temporary disability, and employed with insufficient income, and is lowest, at 3%, among those receiving assistance because of old age. The presence of other family members now on welfare runs highest among the unemployed, and among the employed with insufficient income.

	Parents And Other Members On Welfare						
	Reasons For Assistance						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insuff- icient Income
BASE (weighted)	2,116	557	171	874	185	265	64*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Parents Ever On Welfare</u>							
Yes	15	19	22	12	3	19	22
No	82	77	76	85	93	76	76
Don't know	3	4	2	3	4	5	2
<u>Other Family Members</u>							
Yes	26	24	24	26	22	31	39
No	69	72	70	69	71	65	54
Don't know	5	4	6	5	7	4	7

(Q. 71-c and d)

* Small base.

Own Welfare History

Almost half of all welfare recipients have been on welfare for five years or more. A total of 46% went on welfare for the first time in 1965 or earlier. Naturally enough, there is a major difference in this figure associated with the reason for assistance. Only 27% of unemployed, 30% of those temporarily disabled, and 39% of those employed with insufficient income have been on welfare that long. These kinds of reasons tend to be more recent. It is particularly the old age group and the permanent disability group that have been on welfare the longest.

	Length Of Time Since Welfare First Received						
	Total Respondents						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insuff- icient Income
BASE (weighted)	2,116	557	171	874	186	265	64*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>First Received:</u>							
1965 or earlier	46	46	30	54	59	27	39
1966 - 1969	43	45	52	39	35	50	39
1970	11	9	18	7	6	23	22

(Q. 13-a)

* Small base.

Quebec and British Columbia show generally the longest welfare recipient history, with 53% of the Quebec recipients and 50% of the British Columbia recipients having first gone on welfare in 1965 or earlier. The Prairies people, by and large, have been on assistance the shortest period of time, with only 37% having gone on first in 1965 or earlier.

	<u>Lenth Of Time Since Welfare First Received</u>				
	<u>Total Respondents</u>				
	<u>Atlantic</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
BASE (actual)	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%
<u>First Received:</u>					
1965 or earlier	42	53	42	37	50
1966 - 1969	47	40	47	42	38
1970	11	7	11	21	12

(Q. 13-a)

Three quarters of welfare recipients (74%) have been on welfare continuously since that first time. The figure of those continuously on welfare since the first time is highest among those permanently disabled (85%) and those receiving assistance because of old age (84%). The continuous figure is lowest (48%) among the unemployed, those employed without sufficient income (51%) and those on temporary disability (55%).

	<u>Continuity Of Welfare And Length Of Time Since Last Received</u>						
	<u>Total Respondents</u>						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Absence Of Spouse</u>	<u>Temporary Disability /Illness</u>	<u>Permanent Disability /Illness</u>	<u>Old Age</u>	<u>Unem- ployed</u>	<u>Employed But Insuff- icient Income</u>
BASE (weighted)	2,116 %	557 %	171 %	874 %	185 %	265 %	64* %
Always on welfare since first time	74	75	55	85	84	48	51
Off and on	26	25	45	15	16	52	49
<u>Last Time:</u>							
Less than 1 year ago	15	11	33	5	8	41	43
1 year ago or more	11	14	12	10	8	11	6

(Q. 13-b and -c)

* Small base.

Quebec shows the highest proportion of total welfare recipients who have been on welfare continuously since the first time, with 81% so reporting. The Prairies, with 67%, and British Columbia with 62%, are lowest in this respect.

	Continuity Of Welfare And Length Of Time Since Last Received				
	Total Respondents				
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%
Always on welfare since first time	76	81	72	67	62
Off and on	24	19	28	33	38
<u>Last Time:</u>					
Less than 1 year ago	13	12	15	20	17
1 year ago or more	11	7	13	13	21

(Q. 13-b and -c)

Being on welfare continuously since the first time is slightly more common among those with lower education than those with higher levels of education. Among those who have not finished high school, the figure is 75%; 68% of those who finished high school have been on welfare continuously since the first time.

	Continuity Of Welfare And Length Of Time Since First Received	
	Total Respondents	
	Education	
	Some Public Or High School	Completed High School
BASE (weighted)	1,857	144
	%	%
Always on welfare since first time	75	68
Off and on	25	32
<u>Last Time:</u>		
Less than 1 year ago	14	20
1 year ago or more	11	12

(Q. 13-b and -c)

Employment History

One-quarter (27%) of welfare recipients have never worked full time, and it has been over two years since another 38% of them have held a full-time job! Among those with less education, 27% have never worked, while the figure drops to 20% among those who have completed high school. Among those who have worked in the past year, over half (51%) have worked less than five months.

Length Of Time Since Last Full-Time Job,
And Number Of Months Worked In Past Year

Total Respondents Not Aged Or Disabled

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>	
		<u>Some Public Or High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>
BASE (weighted)	886	779	79*
	%	%	%
<u>Number Of Months Since Last Full-Time Job</u>			
Never worked full time	27	27	20
4 or less	13	13	17
5 to 12	13	12	18
13 to 24	9	10	7
Over 24	38	38	38
Total Worked During Past Year	231	193	28*
	100%	100%	100%
<u>Number Of Months</u>			
1 to 4	51	53	37
5 to 8	31	29	44
9 to 12	18	18	20

(Q. 73)

* Small bases.

The proportion who have never worked full time is highest in Quebec (36%) and the Atlantic Provinces (30%), lowest in British Columbia (17%). In the Prairies, those who have worked during the past year have managed to put in more months of work than those in other areas.

	Length Of Time Since Last Full-Time Job, And Number Of Months Worked In Past Year					
	Total Respondents Not Aged Or Disabled					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (weighted)	886	118	249	239	174	106
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Number Of Months Since Last Full-Time Job</u>						
Never worked full time	27	30	36	25	20	17
4 or less	13	12	13	11	16	15
5 to 12	13	15	6	15	16	17
13 to 24	9	10	6	12	10	8
Over 24	38	33	39	37	38	43
<u>Total Worked During Past Year</u>						
	231	32*	47*	61*	57*	34*
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Number Of Months</u>						
1 to 4	51	52	52	57	42	53
5 to 8	31	35	25	33	30	34
9 to 12	18	13	23	10	27	13

(Q. 73)

* Small bases

The percentage of those on welfare who have never worked full time reaches its peak of 35% among those with an absent spouse, almost certainly because they have to take care of the child or children. It is least among the unemployed, and those employed but with insufficient income.

	Length Of Time Since Last Full-Time Job And Number Of Months Worked In Past Year			
	Total Respondents Not Aged Or Disabled			
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	886	557	265	64*
	%	%	%	%
<u>Number Of Months Since Last Full-Time Job</u>				
Never worked full time	27	35	12	14
4 or less	13	6	19	51
5 to 12	13	7	26	8
13 to 24	9	7	14	6
Over 24	38	44	29	21
Total Worked During Past Year	231	73*	121	37*
	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Number Of Months</u>				
1 to 4	51	53	55	33
5 to 8	31	26	33	36
9 to 12	18	21	12	31

(Q. 73)

* Small bases

The proportion who have never worked full-time is 33% among rural recipients, 25% among urban. The urban recipients who have worked during the past year were able to put in a little more time, on the average, than those rural welfarites who worked.

	Length Of Time Since Last Full-Time Job And Number Of Months Worked In Past Year		
	Total Respondents Not Aged Or Disabled		
	Total	Rural	Urban
BASE (weighted)	886	195	691
	%	%	%
<u>Number Of Months Since Last Full-Time Job</u>			
Never worked full time	27	33	25
4 or less	13	17	12
5 to 12	13	8	14
13 to 24	9	10	9
Over 24	38	32	40
<u>Total Worked During Past Year</u>	231	50*	182
	100%	100%	100%
<u>Number Of Months:</u>			
1 to 4	51	52	51
5 to 8	31	34	31
9 to 12	18	14	18

(Q. 73)

* Small base.

Among those recipients who formerly worked (except that those with a disability and those on old age assistance were not questioned about it) one-third (33%) were let go from their last job at their employer's choice (28% were laid off, 3% admit to being fired, and 2% were not rehired back after a strike). Forty-five percent say that a change in their personal situation (marriage, pregnancy, need to look after children, or health) caused them to lose the job. The proportion losing their job at the employer's choice is highest among those receiving unemployment assistance, where it reaches 65%. A change in the personal situation as the cause is highest among those with an absence of the husband, where it reaches 63%.

All in all, these results don't speak well for the employability of these groups. Those without a spouse are scarcely in a position to go out and take a job in any case, and those who are unemployed lost their last job at their employer's choice, so likely have little chance of getting and holding another post.

	Reasons For Leaving/Losing Last Job			
	Respondents Who Have Worked			
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Unemployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	707	408	238	61**
	%	%	%	%
Laid off	28	13	54	31
Fired	3	1	6	-
Strike--not rehired	2	*	5	-
Had to look after children	14	20	6	2
Pregnant	11	16	5	3
Got married	11	16	2	2
Accident, injury, illness	9	11	7	5
Quit	10	10	11	6
Currently working	11	10	4	47
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	5

(Q. 75)

* Less than 0.5%

** Small base.

Their Outlook

For most people on welfare, the outlook for getting off welfare appears hopeless. Sixty-two percent see no possibility of ever getting off welfare!

Why? Mainly it's poor health, inability to work, with 65% of those without hope giving this as the reason. Another 21% say they are too old. If these two groups are right, then indeed, almost nine in ten have no hope and are quite correct in their outlook.

The lack of hope rises as the welfare recipient gets older. While less than a quarter (23%) of those under 25 years see the situation as hopeless, this rises to a whopping 92% among those 65 years of age and older. Those answering poor health and age as the major factors in their seeing no hope in getting off welfare tend to rise by age.

	Possibility Of Getting Off Welfare And Reasons For Not				
	Total Respondents				
	Age				
	Total	Under 25 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years And Over
BASE (weighted)	2,116	208	713	959	236
	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Possibility Of Getting Off Welfare</u>					
Yes	38	78	55	25	8
No	62	23	45	76	92
<u>Reasons For Not Getting Off Welfare</u>					
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Poor health, can't work	65	65	53	77	43
Too old	21	*	3	16	70
Must look after children	15	22	39	8	1
No work available	8	8	11	8	3

(Q. 36)

* Less than 0.5%

A very slightly greater proportion of women than men sees lack of hope in getting off welfare. The reasons for seeing no hope vary by sex. A few more men than women mention poor health and inability to work. Women, more than men, are inclined to mention the need to look after children.

	Possibility Of Getting Off Welfare And Reasons Why Not	
	Total Respondents	
	Male	Female
BASE (weighted)	787	1,329
	%	%
<u>Possibility Of Getting Off Welfare</u>		
Yes	40	37
No	60	63
<u>Reasons For Not Getting Off</u>		
Poor health, can't work	73	61
Too old	21	21
Must look after children	4	22
No work available	12	5
(Q. 36)		

Education makes a difference, too. Those who have completed high school show considerably more hope of getting off welfare than those who have not. Fifty-nine percent of those who have gone through high school feel that there is hope, while only 37% of those who have not gone that far in school believe that there is hope.

	Possibility Of Getting Off Welfare	
	Total Completed Each Level	
	Of Education	
	Some Elementary Or High School	Completed High School
BASE (weighted)	1,857	144
	%	%
<u>Possibility Of Getting Off Welfare</u>		
Yes	37	59
No	63	42

(Q. 36)

The financial outlook these recipients have isn't much more hopeful than the welfare outlook. Some 56% say that their financial situation is likely to stay about the same, although among the remaining, more feel that it is going to get better rather than worse. Where you live doesn't make too much difference in your financial prospects if you are on welfare. Recipients who live in Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia are a little more optimistic than those living in other regions.

	Financial Prospects					
	Total Respondents					
	Regions					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Financial Prospect</u>						
Will get better	27	28	19	32	34	38
Remain about the same	56	59	59	53	55	50
Will get worse	17	13	22	15	11	12

(Q. 37-a)

The younger the recipient is, the more hope he has for financial improvement. The older he gets, the more pessimistic he becomes. Fifty-two percent of those under 25 believe that their financial situation will get better in the future, but only 6% of those 65 and over believe it.

	Financial Prospects			
	Total Respondents			
	Age			
	Under 25 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years And Over
BASE (weighted)	208	713	959	236
	%	%	%	%
<u>Financial Prospect</u>				
Will get better	52	39	18	6
Remain about the same	46	50	59	75
Will get worse	2	12	23	19

(Q. 37-a)

Men are more optimistic than women. One-third of the men recipients believe that their financial situation will improve, while only a quarter (24%) of the women think so.

	Financial Prospects	
	Total Respondents	
	Male	Female
BASE (weighted)	787	1,329
	%	%
<u>Financial Prospect</u>		
Will get better	33	24
Remain about the same	49	61
Will get worse	19	24

(Q. 37-a)

Why do the optimists feel that their financial situation will improve? It's mainly work. Fifty-two percent think that they will find work. This ratio varies considerably by province. Finding work as an explanation of the outlook is more common among British Columbia recipients and those in the Prairies and Ontario than it is in Quebec or the Atlantic region.

	Ways Financial Prospects Could Improve					
	Total Who Feel Prospects Will Improve					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (weighted)	573	75*	158	156	108	76*
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Will find work	52	37	41	59	59	63
Getting money, pension	15	21	21	9	9	16
When health improves	14	14	17	15	14	8
When children grow up	14	26	17	12	13	6

(Q. 37-b)

* Small bases.

Age makes a difference too, as one might expect. A greater proportion of young people than old believe that work is going to be the answer with 73% naming this among those under 25, and only 3% among those who are 65 and older.

	Ways Financial Prospects Could Improve			
	Total Respondents Who Feel Prospects Will Improve			
	Age			
	Under 25 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years And Over
BASE (weighted)	109	276	176	15*
	%	%	%	%
Will find work	73	57	35	3
When health improves	9	15	17	12
When children grow up	3	19	16	3
Getting money, pension	1	8	28	75

(Q. 37-b)

* Small base.

Work is more often given as a reason for a hope for financial improvement by men than it is by women, with 62% of men mentioning it and only 44% of the women, but 23% of the women feel their situation will improve when their children are grown.

	Ways Financial Prospects Could Improve	
	Total Respondents Who Feel Prospects Will Improve	
	Male	Female
BASE (weighted)	256 %	318 %
Will find work	62	44
Getting money,pension	13	17
When health improves	17	12
When children grow up	4	23

(Q. 37-b)

Why do they believe their financial outlook is poor? With one-third (32%) it is the cost of growing children, and with another 30% it's increasing medical bills. Roughly one-fifth mention disability, sickness, and age, and 17% the cost of living. It is a little disheartening to realize that their reasons seem very sound indeed!

The reasons for recipient pessimism about financial things vary by region. Those in the Atlantic region tend to stress the cost of growing children and sickness more than the national figures do. Those in Quebec, more than the national average, stress increasing cost of medical bills, disability, sickness, and age. Those in Ontario mention cost of living more than the national average. Those in the Prairies stress the cost of growing children, age and cost of living, while those in British Columbia stress, more than the national average, the cost of growing children and the cost of living. It may be significant that on the average, the Quebec person on assistance mentions 1.5 reasons, as does the person on the Prairies. In all other areas, significantly fewer mentions, on the average, are made.

(See Table Next Page)

	Ways Financial Prospects Could Get Worse					
	Total Think Financial Prospects Will Get Worse					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (weighted)	354	35*	187	72*	36*	24*
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cost of growing children	32	40	28	30	45	39
Increasing medical bills	30	21	39	20	24	7
Disability	19	18	24	15	15	5
Sickness	19	21	23	13	14	15
Age	19	9	24	7	28	10
Cost of living	17	14	13	27	23	25

(Q. 37-c)

* Small bases

Most welfare recipients are pessimistic about their ability to get a job, even if welfare officials would permit them to without cutting down on assistance. Only one-third (34%) feel that they could find a job. Naturally, their degree of optimism-pessimism is related to their reason for being on assistance. Among those on assistance because of old age, only 7% see any hope of such a job, and it is a low 14% among those with a permanent disability. Among other groups, the optimism rises, from 45% among those with a temporary disability to 59% among those getting help because of absence of spouse and up to a high of 64% who are employed with insufficient income.

The Portion Believing They Could Get A Job If Permitted, By Reason For Assistance		
	Number In Base	Percent Who Think They Could Get A Job
	(Weighted)	%
TOTAL	2,116	34
Absence of spouse	557	59
Temporary disability or illness	171	45
Permanent disability or illness	874	14
Old age	185	7
Unemployed	265	54
Employed but insufficient income	64	64

(Q. 51-b)

The pessimism about getting such a job is greatest in the Atlantic provinces, least in the Prairies.

The Portion Believing They Could Get A Job If Permitted, By Region		
	Number In Base (weighted)	Percent Who Think They Could Get A Job %
TOTAL	2,116	34
Atlantic	268	25
Quebec	838	30
Ontario	489	39
Prairies	321	46
British Columbia	200	36

(Q. 51-b)

The percentage of those believing they might get such a job is somewhat higher in urban than in rural areas. In urban areas, 36% believe they could get such a job, while it's only 28% in rural areas. Again, those with more education are a bit more optimistic. Forty-eight percent of those who have completed high school think they can get such a job, against only 34% of those who have not finished.

As family size increases so does the optimism of the recipient about the possibility of getting such a job. Where there is only one in the family, a low 19% think that a job is a possibility; this climbs to 50% or just below in families that are three or more in number. In interpreting these data, it must be remembered that the person who is on assistance by himself tends to be there more often than others because of old age, or permanent disability.

On the average, the welfare recipient who believes that he could get such a job thinks that he could earn about \$183 monthly at it. His estimate varies by the reason he is on assistance. Those unemployed and on temporary disability are more optimistic about the amount of money they could earn than are others. Those getting assistance because of old age are particularly pessimistic.

The Average Amount Of Money People Believe They Could Earn Monthly, If Permitted, By Reason For Assistance		
	<u>Number In Base</u>	<u>Average Dollars</u>
	(weighted)	
TOTAL	2,116	\$183
Absence of spouse	557	173
Temporary disability or illness	171	213
Permanent disability or illness	874	138
Old age	185	60
Unemployed	265	228
Employed, but insufficient income	64	188

(Q. 51-b)

People in the Prairies and British Columbia are more optimistic than others about the amount of money they could earn under such a scheme. In each case, they think they could average over \$200 monthly. Those in the Atlantic and Quebec regions are least optimistic, believing that they could earn only about \$168 a month.

The Average Amount Of Money People Believe They Could Earn Monthly, If Permitted, By Region		
	<u>Number In Base</u>	<u>Average Dollars</u>
	(weighted)	
TOTAL	2,116	\$183
Atlantic	268	167
Quebec	838	169
Ontario	489	175
Prairies	321	213
British Columbia	200	204

(Q. 51-b)

Optimism about the amount of money they could earn rises as the family size becomes larger, the figure ranging from a low of \$160 monthly for a one-member family, up to \$213 monthly with five or more in the family. Of course, as mentioned earlier, the smaller families contain a higher proportion of those on assistance for old age and permanent disability reasons.

The Average Amount Of Money People Believe They Could Earn Monthly, If Permitted, By Family Size		
	<u>Number In Base</u>	<u>Average Dollars</u>
	(weighted)	
TOTAL	2,116	\$183
One-member family	809	160
Two-member family	378	172
Three- or four-member family	481	177
Five- or more-member family	447	213

Q. 51-b)

There is little difference in the average amount that the urban and the rural recipient feels that he could earn under such a plan.

These estimates of what welfarites could earn, if permitted, are nowhere high enough to permit them to get off welfare, they say. Seventy-one percent say that they'd have to earn over \$200 monthly to manage that, and the level of what they say they'd require to get off welfare rises, as one would expect, among those now getting more money. A majority say they'd have to earn more than they now are getting in order to get off welfare! This doesn't speak too well for their wanting to get off welfare. They aren't willing to do it unless it pays more.

	Amount Of Earnings Per Month Necessary To Replace Welfare				
	Total Respondents Not Aged Or Permanently Disabled Who Receive Welfare Only				
	Amount Received Per Month				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>\$125 Or Less</u>	<u>\$126 To \$200</u>	<u>\$201 To \$300</u>	<u>Over \$300</u>
BASE (weighted)	851	260	233	244	115
	%	%	%	%	%
\$200 or less	13	31	7	6	4
\$201 to \$300	23	24	35	21	3
\$301 to \$400	28	17	26	40	28
Over \$400	21	9	16	24	51
Don't know	15	20	16	9	14

(Q. 55-a)

Note: Bases for welfare plus earnings and welfare plus other benefits are too small for reliability.

Almost one-fifth (19%) of welfare recipients not on old age or permanent disability believe that they could find a job that would pay them their financial requirements. In our opinion, this proportion of welfare recipients is simply day-dreaming. It seems highly unrealistic to believe that one-fifth of these people could earn enough to get off welfare. The thing that's good about it is that these people have any hope left.

The hope is least among those who are on assistance because of the absence of spouse, and this makes considerable sense. These people, short of getting a spouse, don't have the chance to go out and get themselves a job; they have to take care of the kids!

Likelihood Of Getting A Job
To Pay For Getting Along Without Welfare

	Total Respondents Not Aged Or Permanently Disabled				
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insuff- icient Income
BASE (weighted)	1,157	557	171	265	64*
	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Likelihood:</u>					
Very good	5 19	1 11	12 25	8 29	6 26
Fairly good	14	10	13	21	20
Not very good	26	29	22	26	22
Poor	45	52	31	40	36
Not stated	10	8	22	5	15

(Q. 55-b)

* Small base

The Quebec person on assistance is more optimistic in this respect than are people in other areas. Almost one-third (29%) think that their chances are fairly good or very good of getting such a job; those in the Atlantic region are particularly pessimistic.

	Likelihood Of Getting A Job To Pay For Getting Along Without Welfare Total Respondents Not Aged Or Permanently Disabled					
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Atlantic</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
BASE (weighted)	1,057	140	298	292	205	121
<u>Likelihood</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very good	5	2	7	4	6	4
	19	9	29	14	19	20
Fairly good	14	7	22	10	13	16
Not very good	26	24	26	29	24	27
Poor	45	52	34	49	48	47
Not stated	10	14	11	8	10	6

(Q. 55-b)

People on assistance in urban areas are slightly more optimistic than those in rural, with 20% of the former against 14% of the latter thinking that their chances of getting such a job are fairly good or very good.

	Likelihood Of Getting A Job To Pay For Getting Along Without Welfare Total Respondents Not Aged Or Permanently Disabled		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
BASE (weighted)	1,057	238	819
<u>Likelihood</u>	%	%	%
Very good	5	4	5
	19	14	20
Fairly good	14	10	15
Not very good	26	26	27
Poor	45	47	44
Not stated	10	13	9

(Q. 55-b)

Recipients were asked how much they would have to earn in a private job to take care of all their financial needs and eliminate welfare. On the average, the monthly figure named was \$340. It was a reasonably constant figure by area except for the Atlantic region, where the \$308 was significantly less than the average figure mentioned in the other regions.

Amount Of Earnings Necessary To Replace Welfare
Total Respondents Not Aged Or Permanently Disabled

	<u>Number In</u> <u>Base</u> (Weighted)	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Average</u>
TOTAL CANADA	1,057	\$340
Atlantic	140	308
Quebec	298	338
Ontario	292	342
Prairies	205	348
British Columbia	121	358

(Q. 55-a)

Mothers on welfare who were neither aged nor permanently disabled were asked whether, given a choice, they would prefer to stay at home and look after the kids themselves, or to take a job outside the home. Sixty-nine percent prefer to stay at home and take care of their children. The figure is 77% in rural areas, 67% in urban.

Among those who would be willing to go out and work, the requirements they set down are pretty stiff. Fifty-three percent volunteered that they would need a good baby sitter, 51% said sufficiently good wages, 46% said better clothing, 37% would need transportation to work, and 10% give miscellaneous requirements or don't know. This works out to an average of two requirements for each mother! They are demanding!

Urban mothers are slightly more demanding in their reasons than are rural. The urban mother gives an average of 2.0 requirements, against 1.8 for rural, and the urban mother is a little more likely to mention the need for a good babysitter, better clothing, and transportation. It is only on the miscellaneous and don't know comments that the proportion of answers for rural is greater than that for urban.

	<u>Desire To Take A Job And Extras Needed To Take One</u>		
	<u>Total Mothers Not Aged Or Permanently Disabled</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
BASE (weighted)	618	119	499
	%	%	%
Would stay home	69	77	67
Would take a job	31	23	33
	100%	100%	100%
<u>Extras Needed:</u>			
Good babysitter	53	48	54
Good enough wages	51	51	51
Better clothing	46	36	48
Transportation to work	37	34	38
Miscellaneous/don't know	10	13	10

(Q. 56 and 57)

Welfare recipients are about evenly divided in their attitude towards moving to another town to accept a job. Forty-four percent say they would move, and 40% say they would not. This indicates a reasonably flexible approach to the question of finding a job, on the part of almost half of the recipients. As might be expected, those who are unemployed are most willing to move, and the mothers who have an absent husband are least willing. In interpreting these differences, the small number in each group should be borne in mind.

	Willingness To Move For A Job				
	Total Respondents Not Aged Or Permanently Disabled, And Asked Question				
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insuff- icient Income
BASE (weighted)	191	52*	40*	81*	17*
	%	%	%	%	%
Would move	44	35	41	52	47
Not sure	16	7	22	20	7
Would not move	40	58	37	28	46

(Q. 58)

* Small Bases

Rather surprisingly, there appears to be little difference in willingness to move among groups who have been on welfare for different lengths of time, but again the numbers are very small.

Welfare recipients who don't want to move give as their reasons that they like the area, and/or that they have relatives or friends there. These are entirely reasonable attitudes which might apply to anyone, not just those on welfare.

(See Table Next Page)

Reasons Why People Would Be
Unwilling To Move To Take A Job
Total Respondents Unwilling to Move

BASE (weighted)	75*
	%
Like this area	55
Relatives and friends live here	43
Others, don't know	6

(Q. 58)

* Small base

With such reasons for wanting to remain in the area where they are, it is logical that financial inducements, such as an interest-free loan or payment of moving expenses, have little influence on their willingness to move.

Willingness To Move For A Job
With Financial Assistance

Total Who Would Not Move

Would Move If:

	<u>Got An Interest-</u> <u>Free Loan</u>	<u>Moving</u> <u>Expenses Paid</u>
BASE (weighted)	75*	75*
	%	%
Yes	8	13
No	82	77
Not sure	10	10

(Q. 59)

* Small bases

D. THEIR ATTITUDES

We've taken a pretty thorough look at who the welfare recipients are, the kinds of world they live in, and their economic history and outlook. With all of this background, it is now time to take a look at their view of their welfare world and society in general.

Towards Their Own Group

First, it is interesting that the welfare recipient knows other people on assistance. At least, 64% do. So there is a strong suggestion here that the welfare recipient is living, at least in part, in a world of other welfare recipients.

Especially among those who are getting assistance because of the absence of a husband, and those on assistance because they are employed but with insufficient income this is true. In the case of these two groups 76% know someone also on welfare. The proportion drops down to only 49% of those who are on old age assistance.

	Know Other People On Welfare						
	Total Respondents						Employed But Insufficient Income
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	
BASE (weighted)	2,116	557	171	874	185	265	64 *
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Know Anyone Else On Welfare</u>							
No	36	24	35	42	51	32	24
Yes	64	76	65	58	49	68	76

(Q. 39-a)

* Small base.

The older the recipient is, the less likely he is to know anyone else on welfare. Among those who are under 25, for example, 76% know someone also on welfare but the figure drops down as low as 44% among those 65 years and older.

	Know Other People On Welfare				
	Total Respondents				
	Age				
	Under				
	Total	25 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years And Over
BASE (weighted)	2,116	208	713	959	236
	%	%	%	%	%
Know Anyone Else On Welfare					
No	36	24	26	40	56
Yes	64	76	74	60	44

(Q. 39-a)

The majority (58%) of those on assistance feel that they are neither better nor worse off than the other people they know on welfare. Among the remainder, there is an almost even split between the proportion thinking they are better off, and the number thinking they are worse off. A slightly higher proportion of those on permanent disability or old age believe they are about in the same situation as other welfare recipients they know, but this drops among the other groups.

	Comparison With Others On Welfare						
	Total Respondents Who Know						
	Others On Welfare						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	1,364	423	112	509	90*	181	48*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Better off than most	18	24	23	12	16	16	16
About the same	58	56	50	61	63	57	50
Worse off than most	22	17	26	24	19	26	33

(Q. 39-b)

* Small bases

While the proportion of those thinking they are about as well off as other people on welfare does not vary significantly by age, there is an interesting change of the ratio between those thinking they are better off than worse off as one goes up the age scale. There is a slight tendency for one to think himself a bit worse off as he becomes older.

<u>Comparison With Others On Welfare</u>					
<u>Total Respondents Who Know</u>					
<u>Others On Welfare</u>					
<u>Age</u>					
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Under</u>			
		<u>25</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65 Years</u>
		<u>Years</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>And Over</u>
BASE (weighted)	1,364	158	528	574	104
	%	%	%	%	%
Better off than most	18	18	22	14	16
About the same	58	59	56	59	59
Worse off than most	22	22	21	23	24
(Q. 39-b)					

While the difference is small, women tend to think they are better off than do men.

<u>Comparison With Others On Welfare</u>		
<u>Total Respondents Who Know</u>		
<u>Others On Welfare</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
BASE (weighted)	504	860
	%	%
Better off than most	13	21
About the same	60	57
Worse off than most	25	20
(Q. 39-b)		

Although most welfare recipients know someone else on welfare, their opinion of welfare recipients in general doesn't seem to be all that good! When asked whether welfare officers should have to check up on everybody that applies for welfare to find out if they really need it, 94% say that such a check is necessary! Welfarers don't trust people on welfare.

Why is such a check necessary? Those on assistance think it should be done primarily to make sure that the people really need it, that they aren't cheating, or that they don't waste it on gambling and liquor.

<u>Checking Of Welfare Applicants/Recipients,</u>	
<u>Total Respondents</u>	
BASE (weighted)	2,116
	%
<u>Checking Applicants</u>	
Not necessary	6
It is necessary	94
<u>Why Necessary</u>	
To make sure they really need it	57
To make sure people not cheating	37
Some people waste money on gambling, liquor	12
To see how bad situation is	10
Most everybody would ask for welfare if not checked	6

(Q. 40)

And most recipients believe that there should be continuing checks later, to make sure that the person is still qualified for welfare. Eighty-seven percent of recipients feel this way!

Belief in the need for checking shows very little variation by regions, at least in terms of an original check. However, the proportion of those thinking that a continuing check is necessary is higher in Quebec and the Maritimes than elsewhere, and is lowest in British Columbia.

	<u>Checking Of Welfare Applicants/Recipients</u>					
	<u>Total Respondents</u>					
	<u>Regions</u>					
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Atlantic</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Checking Applicants</u>						
Not necessary	6	5	4	5	7	14
It is necessary	94	95	96	95	93	86
<u>Should Continue To Check</u>						
Yes	87	89	92	86	83	75
No	4	3	2	4	4	7
Don't know	3	3	2	4	6	4

(Q. 40)

The reason for assistance does not affect the attitude toward the original honesty check; just about the same proportion, regardless of the reason for assistance, believe that such an original check is desirable. However, there is a slight difference in the proportion saying that there should be a continuing check. Fewer of those on old age assistance believe that such a continuing check is required, and this may be a reflection of their own realization that once a person is on old age assistance, there is virtually no chance that his fortunes will change sufficiently to let him get off.

	Checking Of Welfare Applicants/Recipients					
	Total Respondents					
	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insuff- icient Income
BASE (weighted)	557	171	874	185	265	64*
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Checking Applicants</u>						
Not necessary	5	6	6	9	6	9
It is necessary	95	94	94	91	94	91
<u>Should Continue To Check</u>						
Yes	86	88	89	82	88	88
No	6	2	3	5	4	1
Don't know	4	4	3	4	3	2

(Q. 40)

* Small base

These people on welfare are also skeptical that filling out a form stating needs would obtain honest replies. Some 45% say that there would be a less honest result than occurs with income tax forms. The proportions are very close to the 50% level in Quebec, Ontario, and the Prairies.

		Honesty Of Applicants If Only A Form Filled Out					
		Total Respondents					British
		Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Columbia
BASE	(weighted)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
		%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Would Be:</u>							
More honest		6	5	5	8	6	8
About the same		32	35	31	26	29	46
Less honest		45	37	48	50	46	33
Don't know		17	23	16	16	19	13

(Q. 41)

Once again, those on old age assistance are a little more lenient in their viewpoint. Only 35% of these recipients believe that the information would be less honest than that secured by the income tax form, while with all other groups the figure is close to the 50% level.

While it is our belief that these indications of distrust of their own recipient groups are a sign of alienation, we immediately admit that we do not know what the feeling of the general public is on dishonesty of their group. It could be just as high, but the only reason we suspect that these present figures are a sign of alienation towards their own group by recipients is that they seem to tie in so well with the other indications, up to this point, of general alienation of the group.

Honesty Of Applicants If Only
A Form Filled Out

	Total Respondents						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disa- bility /Illness	Permanent Disa- bility /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insufficient Income
BASE (weighted)	2,116	557	171	874	185	265	64*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Would Be:

More honest	6	4	8	7	7	9	1
About the same	32	32	32	31	32	32	30
Less honest	45	47	47	45	35	47	56
Don't know	17	17	13	17	26	12	13

(Q. 41)

* Small base

As another look at whether people on assistance feel aligned with or in opposition to other members of the subsistent society, we wanted to determine whether the recipient sympathized with what welfare rights or tenant rights groups were trying to do. But as a starter, only 27% are aware of such groups. This level varies by age, being lowest with the oldest groups, which makes good sense because these are the less mobile people, and probably are those that would have had the least opportunity for learning of such groups.

	Awareness Of Rights Groups				
	Total Respondents				
	Age				
	Total	Under 25 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 And Over
BASE (weighted)	2,116	208	713	960	236
	%	%	%	%	%
Aware of Rights Groups	27	30	35	25	10
Not aware	73	70	65	75	90

(Q. 64-a)

Among those aware of these rights groups, 73% are in agreement with what the groups are trying to do or accomplish, so there is a strong feeling of sympathy. This feeling is greatest among the younger people, falling off with age. Seventy-seven percent of those under 25 are sympathetic, but only 65% of those who are 65 years and older.

	Attitude To Rights Groups				
	Total Aware Of Rights Groups				
	Age				
	Total	Under 25 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years And Over
BASE (weighted)	575	63*	249	240	24*
Agree with these groups	73	77	77	70	65
Do not agree with these groups	7	3	4	10	12
Don't know	20	20	19	20	23

(Q. 64-b)

* Small bases

Towards Being On Welfare

What is it like to be on welfare? How do recipients feel about it?

A great many feel that it is humiliating, that it takes away initiative. They don't want their friends to know that they are on welfare; it makes people look down on one. These statements are not really all that surprising; what may be surprising is that more recipients don't feel that way.

Degree Of Alienation Towards Being On Welfare Total Respondents Asked Question.

BASE (weighted)	643
	%
Being on welfare is humiliating for me (agree)	49
Don't like friends to know I am on welfare (agree)	45
The welfare system takes away a person's initiative (agree)	42
People look down on you if they know you're on welfare (agree)	38
Manpower Centre is not interested in finding jobs for people on welfare (agree)	34
Actually being on welfare is not so bad (disagree)	24
I am very grateful for the welfare I get (disagree)	5

(Q. 20, 22, 24-a and 42)

But if you feel "down" by being on welfare, you can feel really "down".
Read what one woman has to say.

"How does it feel to be on welfare? It's hard buddy,
if it weren't for the children I'd join my husband*
right now."

*NOTE: The husband is dead from freezing to death when drunk.

Towards The Welfare System

A significant majority of welfare recipients has doubts about the system as it now stands. Forty-nine percent say that it should be changed, and 12% don't know, making a total of 61% who apparently have reservations. Using the sum of these two as an index of uncertainty or challenge, it can be seen that those getting assistance because of being unemployed, being employed but with insufficient income, or because of absence of husband are the most dubious, with each group having about two-thirds of its members doubtful.

		Opinion Of Welfare System						
		Total Respondents						
		Reasons						
			Absence Of Spouse	Tem- porary Disa- bility/ Illness	Perma- nent Disa- bility/ Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insuff- icient Income
BASE	(weighted)	2,116	557	171	874	185	265	64*
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
OK, as is		39	33	43	42	49	33	33
Should be changed		49	56	47	46	28	59	57
Don't know		12	11	10	12	24	9	10
		61	67	57	58	52	68	67

(Q. 31-a)

* Small base

While the differences by region are small, it is interesting that skepticism is lowest in Ontario and the Prairies.

	Opinion Of Welfare System					
	Total Respondents					
	Total	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
BASE (actual)	2,104	417	465	408	402	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
OK as is	39	38	35	44	43	36
Should be changed	49	48	53	43	47	54
Don't know	12	14	12	13	10	10
	61	62	65	56	57	64

(Q. 31-a)

The skepticism of the system is a little greater in rural areas than it is in urban, with 66% raising questions in rural areas, 60% in urban.

	Opinion Of Welfare System	
	Total Respondents	
	Rural	Urban
BASE (weighted)	567	1,549
	%	%
OK as is	34	40
Should be changed	54	48
Don't know	12	12
	66	60

(Q. 31-a)

Seventy-four percent of those who have completed high school are skeptical of the system; only 61% of those who have not completed high school are skeptical.

	Opinion Of Welfare System		
	Total Respondents		
	Education		
	Total	Some Elementary Or High School	Completed High School
BASE (weighted)	2,116	1,857	144
	%	%	%
OK as is	39	39	26
Should be changed	49	49	64
	61		74
Don't know	12	12	10

(Q. 31-a)

Those recipients who thought the system should be changed were given a list of alternatives from which to select the ways. Once again the distrust of welfare recipients shows up strongly. A total of 41% said that there should be a check on people who don't need welfare. Twenty-five percent suggest that people should be permitted to work without taking away the assistance, and 15% would like to see things speeded up so that people would get their money immediately when they need it.

Fifty-eight percent are reasonably optimistic; they believe that there is a possibility of a change.

	Most Important Things To Be Changed In Welfare System And Possibility Of Change
	<u>Total Who Feel There Should Be Changes In Welfare System</u>
	<u>Total</u>
BASE (weighted)	1,043 %

Most Important Thing To Be Changed

Check on people who don't need welfare	41
Let people work without taking away assistance	25
Speed up so people get money immediately	15
Help people with their back debts	9
Spend more time with welfare recipients	5
Do away with vouchers	3
Vague, not stated	3

Possibility Of Change

Yes	58
No	17
Don't know	25

(Q. 31-b and -c)

Welfare recipients were asked what the poor people in Canada really need. They were given four choices: help from other people, more money, better opportunities for their children, and more power in deciding how the system operates. It was calculated in advance that the majority of these people would think that all four were necessary, so an additional question was asked which inquired which of these things they thought poor people needed most. Our assumption was right. The first question, while a little discriminating was not nearly as discriminating as the second. Nine out of ten said that more money was a need, eight out of ten said that better opportunities for their children were necessary, eight out of ten said help from other people was necessary, and six out of ten said that more power in deciding how the system operates was the key. However, when they were limited to a single choice, money came up the big answer-- 51% mentioned this.

	<u>What Poorer People Need And Need Most</u>	
	<u>Total Respondents Asked Question</u>	
	<u>Need</u>	<u>Need Most</u>
BASE (weighted)	643	643
	%	%
More money	90	51
Better opportunities for children	83	19
Help from other people	77	17
More power in deciding how the system operates	61	8
Don't know	2	5

(Q. 24-b and -c)

Since it was the second question that was the discriminating one, the rest of our analysis is based on that question.

Money is the key to the game, all right, although its importance does go down-scale in some of the groups according to reason for being on welfare. It's most important to those who are on temporary disability or illness, where 68% mentioned it, and it drops off to 61% among old age recipients, and 58% among those on permanent disability. However, among those getting assistance because of absence of husband, it drops to 43%, and better opportunities for their children comes up to a 27%, and pretty much the same story is true among the unemployed as well, where more money drops down to 36%, and 31% mentioned better opportunities for their children.

	What Poorer People Need Most						
	Total Respondents Asked Question						
	Total	Absence Of Spouse	Temporary Disability /Illness	Permanent Disability /Illness	Old Age	Unem- ployed	Employed But Insuff- icient Income
BASE (weighted)	643	183	47*	243	52*	98	20*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More money	51	43	68	58	61	36	48
Better opportunities for children	19	27	7	13	10	31	19
Help from other people	17	19	15	14	10	21	30
More power in deciding how system operates	8	7	9	10	5	11	3
Don't know	5	4	1	5	15	1	-

(Q. 24-b and -c)

* Small bases

The longer a recipient is on welfare, the more likely he is to mention money as the most important thing; the more recently he has come on to welfare, the more likely he is to mention help from other people. There is also a tendency for the newer arrivals on welfare to want more "say" in the system than their older counterparts, who have become used to living with the system.

	What Poorer People Need Most			
	Total Respondents Asked Question			
	Length Of Time On Welfare			
	Total	1965 Or Earlier	1966 -1969	1970
BASE (weighted)	643	293	276	73*
	%	%	%	%
More money	51	56	49	34
Better opportunities for children	19	19	20	21
Help from other people	17	13	18	28
More power in deciding how system operates	8	6	10	14
Don't know	5	6	3	4

(Q. 24-b and -c)

* Small base.

Women, slightly more frequently than men, are looking for help from other people.

	<u>What Poorer People Need Most</u>	
	<u>Total Respondents Asked Question</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
BASE (weighted)	223	420
	%	%
More money	52	50
Better opportunities for children	22	18
Help from other people	13	19
More power in deciding how system operates	8	8
Don't know	5	5

(Q. 24-b and -c)

Towards The Community

We asked the recipient to agree or disagree with three statements concerning his attitude towards the community at large, as another measure of possible alienation. However, it turns out that these people--in terms of these three items--show little alienation towards the community in general. On a scale where a 100% response is most alien, and 0% is least, these three items each came in at less than 25%.

	<u>Degree Of Alienation Towards The Community</u> <u>Total Recipients Asked Question</u>
BASE (weighted)	643
	%
You are out of luck here if you are a newcomer (agree)	21
I feel very much as if I belong here (disagree)	16
Most everyone around here is polite, friendly to you (disagree)	10

(Q. 20, 22, 24-a and 42)

Towards Society In General

It would be expected, perhaps, that these welfare cases would be alienated totally to society. They aren't, although a fair proportion are pretty bitter. A majority feel that life is just one worry after another and real friends are hard to find. About half feel that life is just a series of disappointments. It must be difficult to take what the person on welfare has to take from society.

	<u>Degree Of Alienation Towards Society In General</u> <u>Total Recipients Asked Question</u>
BASE (weighted)	643
	%
Life is just one worry after another (agree)	58
Real friends are hard to find in this country (agree)	51
Life is just a series of disappointments (agree)	49
A man has to pretend to be smarter than he is to get by (agree)	46
Most people just pretend they like you (agree)	34
People give you a bad time if you are different (agree)	32
A man with ability and willingness to work hard has a good chance of being successful (disagree)	8
If one is friendly, one can always find friends (disagree)	4

About Finances

How do those on welfare feel about their finances? Not too favourably, to put it mildly. Eight of ten (83%) say that they never have enough money to go around, and almost half (47%) feel that they cannot manage well with what they get on welfare.

	<u>Degree Of Alienation Towards Finances</u> <u>Total Recipients Asked Question</u>
BASE (weighted)	643
	%
I never have enough money to go around (agree)	83
I seem to be able to manage fairly well with what I get on welfare (disagree)	47
The only jobs available for a person on welfare pay less than you get on welfare (agree)	34
At least being on welfare gives me some feeling of security (disagree)	12

(Q. 20, 22, 24-a, 42)

APPENDIX

The Procedure

Three Questionnaires

APPENDIX: THE PROCEDURE

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Copies of the questionnaire are attached at the end of this appendix. Note that while all of the questions are included on the long form of the questionnaire, there was also a short form utilized in practice. This short form was developed because the long one is very long, and it was felt that there would be too many break-offs during the interview. It was decided that approximately one-third of the questionnaires would be the long form, and the remainder the short form. A more detailed discussion of the assignment of the two forms will be found in the section on Sampling.

Because even the short form of the questionnaire is unusually long for personal interviewing, unusual care was used in getting it ready for the large-scale study.

The Federal-Provincial Study Group on Alienation (hereafter called "The Study Group") put together the first draft. S.S.R.C. organized and restructured this draft, and the new draft in turn was further modified by the Study Group.

A pilot test was then conducted, consisting of 100 interviews, 20 in each of the five geographical regions. There were two major reasons for this pilot test:

1. To make sure that the questionnaire was--or could be, with modifications--a workable field instrument.
2. To eliminate the costliness and time-consuming nature of completely open-end replies through structuring of lists of answers to each question as elicited in the pilot test. (This is the reason that a national pilot test was undertaken--to ensure that the lists of answers would reflect more than the comments of one or two regions.)

Minor modifications were made in the questionnaire as a result of the test, which was also successful in its aim of prelisting of replies

In addition to the structured questionnaire (long or short) administered by the interviewer, each respondent was given a questionnaire which was to be self-administered, and filled out at leisure. This was largely open-ended, and encouraged the welfare recipient to give free-ranging answers, and to enlarge on any aspects of welfare that they wanted to talk about. A copy of this questionnaire is also included at the end of the appendix.

THE SAMPLING

The population to be questioned was arbitrarily defined as welfare recipients across Canada. However, certain qualifications were placed on this definition. The individuals in the study were to be heads-of-household and individuals receiving welfare. Purposely excluded were administrators or trustees, dependents, or foster children. Patients in nursing homes were also eliminated, as it was felt that a majority would be too old or incapacitated to give a meaningful interview.

It was decided that the sample would consist of approximately 2,000 interviews across Canada. Since it was necessary to look separately at the results for each of five regions, a disproportionate sampling approach was used. In effect, some 400 interviews were obtained in each of the five regions (Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies, and British Columbia). This made a total of some 2,000 interviews.

First step in the actual sampling procedure was obtaining a list of all regional welfare offices, with the caseload for each, from each Provincial Department of Health and Welfare. Once this was received, it was used for two purposes: to eliminate localities too remote from interviewer locations, and to determine the allocation of numbers of interviews in provinces where there was more than one province included in the region (Atlantic, Prairies).

The universe from which each provincial sample was drawn consisted of those offices where the recipients were reasonably close to the location of one or more interviewers.

The total names required from each province were then clustered in groups of six at one location, and these were assigned approximately according to the number of cases in each regional office.

This information was returned to the provincial office with the request that the names from each office be selected on an "every Nth name" basis.

Since offices in smaller centres frequently serve some very scattered districts, covering large areas, it was impractical to have interviewers travel fifty miles to interview. Names were therefore clustered to within a twenty-five mile radius of the centre.

The names were sent to S.S.R.C. (or C.R.O.P. in Quebec) and the interviews were assigned to the closest interviewer. However, there were some difficulties in completing interviews with all these people. Some of the locations of recipients still turned out to be too far away from the interviewer location to make an interview practical. Also, there were numerous cases where the individual could not be located, had moved out of town, or was no longer on welfare. Where it was practical to make a call, interviewers made up to four visits to complete an interview.

Distance and the inability to locate people meant that the lists of names were exhausted before quotas of interviews were reached. More names had to be secured from the various provincial offices. These offices again were asked to make a random selection from offices most accessible to the interviewers.

The number of calls completed on each attempt is indicated in the table.

Completed interviews were secured with some 57% of the names on the list. A total of 6,284 attempted contacts was required to complete the 2,104 interviews. Of the total listing, interviews were completed with 36% on the first call, 51% (cumulative) on the second, 57% on the third, and 61% on the fourth. (However, these figures rise proportionately to 81% completions by the fourth call if allowance is made for list errors or characteristics which made interviewing impossible. On this basis, 2,104 completions were made from an adequate list of 2,610 names.)

	Completions By Number Of Attempts				
	Total Attempts		Total Completions		% Of Attempts Completed
	No.	%	No.	%	%
Total Names Approached*	3,474	100	3,474	100	
Total Attempts/Completions	6,284	180	2,104	61	34
First call	3,474	100	1,234	36	36
Second call	1,656	48	534	15	32
Third call	742	21	216	6	29
Fourth call	412	12	120	4	29

* After deducting those not approached because of distance.

Reasons for non-completions are indicated on the next table. It is evident that list problems accounted for 25% loss, normal interviewing problems for 14%, and that completions were obtained with 61% of names where attempts were made.

Record Of Contacts (All Calls)	List					
	Total		Original		Addi- tional	
Total Names	3,676	100%	2,908	100%	768	100%
No approach--distance too far	202	5	178	6	24	3
Approached:	3,474	95	2,730	94	744	97
		100%		100%		100%
Completed interview	2,104	61	1,741	64	363	49
Terminal:	1,370	39	989	36	381	51
List Problems--Total	864	25	612	22	252	34
Not known, unable to contact	431	12	304	11	127	17
Not on welfare now	202	6	144	5	58	8
In hospital, ill, retarded, deaf	124	3	81	3	43	6
In a home	54	2	42	1	12	2
No such address	27	1	18	1	9	1
Deceased	23	*	20	1	3	*
In jail	3	*	3	*	-	-
Interviewers' Problems--Total	506	14	377	14	129	17
Not at home (fourth call)	224	6	143	5	81	11
Away on vacation, out of town	69	2	51	2	18	2
Not interested, refused to participate	49	1	33	1	16	2
Administrates welfare cheques	46	1	46	2	-	-
No record of call sheet available	34	1	31	1	3	*
No reason given	33	1	31	1	2	*
Language	21	*	18	1	3	*
Very old/aged	10	*	6	*	4	*
Refused to finish interview	9	*	9	*	-	-
Told to see social worker, talks only to worker	6	*	6	*	-	-
Said someone else had interviewed her	4	*	2	*	2	*
Busy--call back (fourth call)	1	*	1	*	-	-

* Less than 1%

The next table shows the number of completions by province and by region, for both the long and short forms of the questionnaire. It also shows the weights applied to bring these totals into line for proper national figures. (The weights were determined by total caseload within each province.)

The reason that the weighting factors are different for the long and short questionnaires is that the total number of interviews for a region was the arbitrary figure of 400. The long questionnaires were assigned to each region approximately according to the figures available at that time for the caseload in each province. This meant that the number of short questionnaires in each case was simply a subtraction figure. As a result, in order to bring both long and short forms into balance with the provincial caseloads, a different weight had to be applied to each.

	Short Questionnaires			
	Actual Interviews	Balanced Distribution* (Based on caseloads)	Fractional Weighting**	Weighted Interviews***
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,467</u>	<u>1,467</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>1473.9</u>
Newfoundland	120	78	5.3	72.0
Prince Edward Island	22	9	0.6	8.8
Nova Scotia	67	60	4.1	60.3
New Brunswick	76	44	3.0	45.6
Quebec	233	572	39.0	582.5
Ontario	280	346	23.6	336.0
Manitoba	131	63	4.3	65.5
Saskatchewan	77	70	4.8	69.3
Alberta	99	92	6.3	89.1
British Columbia	362	132	9.0	144.8

* What the proper distribution would have been if based on total caseloads.

** This weighting factor is obtained by dividing the actual number of interviews into the number of balanced interviews.

*** The figures in this column were obtained by multiplying the actual number of interviews by the weighting factor, and they now represent the number of weighted interviews for each region shown in the study.

	Long Questionnaires				
	Actual	Balanced	Fractional	Weighted	
	Interviews	Distribution* (Based on caseloads)	Weighting**	Interviews***	
<u>Total</u>	<u>637</u>	<u>637</u>	<u>100%</u>		<u>642.5</u>
Newfoundland	56	34	5.3	0.6	33.6
Prince Edward Island	11	4	0.6	0.4	4.4
Nova Scotia	28	26	4.1	0.9	25.2
New Brunswick	37	19	3.0	0.5	18.5
Quebec	232	249	39.0	1.1	255.2
Ontario	128	150	23.6	1.2	153.6
Manitoba	34	27	4.3	0.8	27.2
Saskatchewan	22	31	4.8	1.4	30.8
Alberta	39	40	6.3	1.0	39.0
British Columbia	50	57	9.0	1.1	55.0

* What the proper distribution would have been if based on total caseloads.

** This weighting factor is obtained by dividing the actual number of interviews into the number of balanced interviews.

*** The figures in this column were obtained by multiplying the actual number of interviews by the weighting factor, and they now represent the number of weighted interviews for each region shown in the study.

THE INTERVIEWING

Except in Quebec, all interviewing was done by trained investigators of S.S.R.C. In Quebec, the field work was done by Centre de Recherche sur l'Opinion Publique Inc., which was also responsible for translation of the questionnaire into French.

Stringent quality control was applied to the S.S.R.C. field work. Each worker received highly specific and detailed instructions for handling of the particular study. Verification checks were made by the local supervisor to ensure honesty. A sample of all S.S.R.C. and C.R.O.P. questionnaires was validated by mail, from the office of S.S.R.C.

Here are the dates of field work in each province:

Newfoundland--July 3 - August 18

Nova Scotia--July 31 - October 5

Prince Edward Island--July 6 - August 24

New Brunswick--July 23 - October 5

Quebec--July 30 - September 23

Ontario--August 27 - September 30

Manitoba--August 10 - September 29

Saskatchewan--July 10 - September 3

Alberta--July 3 - August 14

British Columbia--July 3 - August 19

Incidentally, the timing of the field work in Quebec occurred when that province was in the throes of a major welfare reorganization, and it is possible that results of the survey were affected.

Also, it should be noted that the Minister in British Columbia sent a letter over his signature to all recipients in his province whose names were on the list provided for interviewing. In Manitoba the various regional offices contacted all recipients whose names were on the lists, and obtained their consent to an interview. The procedure in these two provinces may have influenced the replies of some of the recipients.

Canadian Facts Co. Limited
Toronto - Montreal

7-1

10-1

Study S-0013
F1

Hello. I'm Mrs. _____ from Canadian Facts, an independent survey company. We are doing a survey among people who receive assistance from the government to find out what it is like to be on welfare.

1. First, I am going to read out a list of the different reasons why people might be receiving welfare assistance. Please tell me which of these reasons is the main reason why you are receiving welfare assistance? (READ LIST) (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY)

(INTERVIEWER'S NOTES)

Absence of husband	11-1	(ONLY WOMEN WITH CHILDREN UNDER 21 BUT NO MAN IN THE HOUSE CAN QUALIFY HERE)
Temporary disability or illness	2	(RESPONDENT CANNOT WORK NOW BUT WILL BE ABLE TO WORK WHEN HEALTH BETTER)
Permanent disability or illness	3	
Old age	4	
Unemployed	5	
Employed but insufficient income	6	

- 2-a) In total, how many people, including yourself, are living with you, that you have to support (financially)? (WRITE IN NUMBER BELOW BESIDE GRAND TOTAL)

-b) How many are (READ EACH AGE GROUP)? (WRITE IN AND MAKE SURE NUMBERS ADD TO "GRAND TOTAL".)

-c) (FOR EACH AGE GROUP) How many are male, and how many are female? (WRITE IN FOR EACH AGE GROUP AND MAKE SURE IT ADDS ACROSS TO THE TOTAL COLUMN)

	-b) <u>Total</u>	-c) <u>Male</u> <u>Female</u>	
Under 6 years.....	12-	22-	30-
6-11 years.....	13-	23-	31-
12-15 years.....	14-	24-	32-
16-20 years.....	15-	25-	33-
21-30 years.....	16-	26-	34-
31-44 years.....	17-	27-	35-
45-64 years.....	18-	28-	36-
65 years or over.....	19-	29-	37-

-a) GRAND TOTAL.....	20-
	21-

- d) (IF ANY CHILDREN UNDER 21 YEARS ASK:) How many attend school? _____ 38-

Now, I am going to ask you a fairly long list of questions about your experience with the welfare system and your opinions about the system. There are no right or wrong answers to these questions. We are only interested in your own personal feelings and experiences.

Your answers will be seen only by people in our company. We promise you that nobody outside of our company will ever see your questionnaire.

Before I leave, I am going to give you a questionnaire to fill out and mail back to us, which asks about your personal feelings of the welfare system. However, before I give you this questionnaire, I would like to ask you some specific questions which shouldn't take too long.

SECTION A: ASK ONLY IN HOUSEHOLDS WHERE THERE ARE CHILDREN UNDER 12

- 3-a) Is there a responsible person that you can count on to look after your child (children) when you are sick or busy or have to go out (that is, someone you don't have to pay)?

YES... 39-1

NO... ☐

- b) (IF NO) How often do you have to pay someone to babysit when you are sick or go out?
(READ LIST)

Always?..... 2
Just sometimes?..... 3
or Never?..... 4 5

6

SECTION B: ASK IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS WHERE THERE ARE ANY CHILDREN UNDER 21

- 4-a) (HAND PINK CARD) Here is a list of various organizations that some children get involved in. Which of these, if any, are attended by at least one of your children?

BROWNIES..... 40-1
CUBS OR SCOUTS..... 2
GIRL GUIDES..... 3
K-CLUBS..... 4
4-H CLUBS..... 5
SUNDAY SCHOOL..... 6
CHURCH GROUPS..... 7
SPORTS/TEAMS..... 8
MUSICAL GROUPS.... 41-1
Y'S AND SETTLEMENT
HOUSES..... 2
DANCES..... 3
AFTER 4 PROGRAMMES... 4
NURSERY SCHOOL..... 5
DAY CARE..... 6
DROP-IN CENTRE..... 7
TEEN TOWNS..... 8
NONE OF THESE..... 9

- b) In total, how many of your children are involved in at least one of these organizations? (AS LISTED ABOVE)

(WRITE IN) _____ 42-
43-

5. (HAND YELLOW CARD) Here is a list of some different things that some children do in their spare time.

- a) Please read through the list and tell me which of these things, if any, your children do quite often in their spare time. (CHECK EACH BELOW)

- b) And which of these things do your children never do? (CHECK EACH BELOW)

	(a) QUITE OFTEN	(b) NEVER
WATCHING TV.....	44-1	45-1
LISTENING TO RADIO.....	2	2
READING.....	3	3
GOING TO THE MOVIES.....	4	4
WATCHING SPORTS.....	5	5
PLAYING MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OR SINGING.....	6	6
USING PUBLIC LIBRARY.....	7	7
INDOOR HOBBIES.....	8	8
NONE.....	9	
NEVER DO ANY OF THESE		9

6-a) What are all the places where your child plays (children play) in the winter? In the summer? (DO NOT READ LIST)

	WINTER	SUMMER
	46-1	48-1
IN HOUSE/APARTMENT		
BACKYARD	2	2
STREET, SIDEWALK	3	3
PARK, PLAYGROUND	4	4
COMMUNITY CENTRE	5	5
NEIGHBOUR'S	6	6
LOCAL POOL/RINK, ETC.	7	7
OUT OF TOWN (SKIING, CAMPING, LAKE, ETC.)	8	8
MUSEUM, SCIENCE, ART CENTRES	9	9
CHURCH OR PARISH HALL	0	0
SCHOOL	X	X
RECREATION CENTRE (SPONSORED BY LIONS, ROTARY, ETC.)	Y	Y
OTHERS (WRITE IN)		
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	47-	49-

-b) Which of these things are within walking distance from your home? (READ LIST)
(FOR EACH WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE) Is there an admission charge for (EACH)?

	WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE		ADMISSION CHARGE		
	YES	NO	YES	NO	
Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	50-1	2	3	4
Playground for tiny tots	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	6	7	8
Community centre	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	0	X	Y
Swimming pool	<input type="checkbox"/>	51-1	2	3	4
Skating rink	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	6	7	8
Ball diamond	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	0	X	Y

7-a) Is this neighbourhood a good place to bring up children?

YES ... 1

NO ... 2

3

-b) (IF YES) What things make it a good place to bring up children? (DO NOT READ LIST)

OTHER CHILDREN TO PLAY WITH 53-1

NEIGHBOURS ARE GOOD, RESPECTABLE .. 2

HELPFUL NEIGHBOURS 3

SMART NEIGHBOURS 4

SAFE NEIGHBOURHOOD 5

QUIET NEIGHBOURHOOD 6

CLOSE TO SCHOOLS 7

CLOSE TO CHURCH 8

PARKS, PLAY AREAS CLOSE BY 9

AWAY FROM CITY CENTRE, NO TRAFFIC . 0

OTHER (WRITE IN)

DON'T KNOW Y

54-

-c) (IF NO) What things make it a poor place to bring up children? (DO NOT READ LIST)

ROUGH NEIGHBOURHOOD 55-1

HEAVY TRAFFIC 2

OVERCROWDED 3

NO DECENT PLAY AREAS 4

ALMOST EVERYBODY IN NEIGHBOURHOOD IS ON WELFARE..... 5

POOR HOUSING CONDITIONS 6

CRIME 7

OTHER (WRITE IN)

DON'T KNOW Y

56-

8-a) Has your child (have your children) gone without something that most other children get?

YES ☐

NO 57-1 GO TO Q. 9

-b) (IF YES) What things have they needed but didn't get? (DO NOT READ LIST)

MORE LIVING SPACE (BEDROOM, RECREATION ROOM, ETC.) 2
 BOOKS 3
 CLOTHING 4
 FOOD 5
 MEDICAL/DENTAL CARE 6
 ENOUGH PLAYTHINGS, HOBBY KITS, ETC. ... 7
 OPPORTUNITIES TO DO THINGS OTHER KIDS DO 8
 SPENDING MONEY 9
 MONEY FOR SCHOOL ACTIVITIES, CLASS PHOTOS, ETC. 0
 SPORTS EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHES X
 BICYCLE Y
 SUMMER COTTAGE, CHILDREN'S CAMP, PLACE OUTSIDE OF THE CITY, ETC..... 58-1 Y
 OTHER (WRITE IN) _____

 SECTION C: ASK ONLY IN HOUSEHOLDS WHERE AT LEAST ONE CHILD IS GOING TO SCHOOL

9-a) How many times have you (or your husband/wife) talked to one of your children's school teachers in the past year? 59-

(WRITE IN) NUMBER 60-

-b) Would you say that one or more of your children are not doing very well in school?

YES ☐ NO ... 61-1

(NOTE: PART -c) SHOULD BE ANSWERED FOR THE CHILD DOING MOST POORLY)

-c) (IF YES) Would you say that the child's work is:
 just a little below average,..... 2
 or very poor?..... 3

10. Has your child (any of your children) had contact with (READ EACH ONE AND RECORD REPLY):

	YES	NO
A child guidance clinic? .. 62-1		<input type="checkbox"/>
Special classes? 2		<input type="checkbox"/>
Nurse? 3		<input type="checkbox"/>
Police? 4		<input type="checkbox"/>
Probation officers? 5		<input type="checkbox"/>
Jails or detention homes? ... 6		<input type="checkbox"/>
Counselling from Priest or Minister? 7		<input type="checkbox"/>
Psychologist? 8		<input type="checkbox"/>
Psychiatrist? 9		<input type="checkbox"/>
NONE OF THESE..... 0		

- 11-a) Let's take your oldest child who is still in school. What would you really like him/her to be when he/she grows up?

(WRITE IN) _____ 63-

IT'S UP TO THE CHILD..... 64-1

"NEVER THOUGHT ABOUT IT"..... 2

DON'T KNOW..... 3

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

PROF., UNIVERSITY... ☐

TECHNICAL..... ☐

SKILLED TRADE..... ☐

WHITE COLLAR..... ☐

LABOURER..... ☐

..... ☐

..... ☐

..... ☐ 65-

- b) How far do you think that this child will actually go in school?

Public or elementary school..... 66-1 What grade? _____

Some high school..... 2

High school graduation..... 3

Junior college/community college..... 4

Some university..... 5

University graduation..... 6

DON'T KNOW..... 7

- c) (IF MORE THAN ONE CHILD) Do you think that any of your younger children will do better in school than your oldest child? YES..... 3
NO..... 9
0

67-

- 12-a) Is there anything you think that you can do to improve the chances of your oldest child? (DO NOT READ LIST)

NO... 68-1

YES... ☐ -b) What? PROVIDE ENCOURAGEMENT..... 2
KEEP HIM/HER IN SCHOOL..... 3
IMPROVE MY OWN EDUCATION SO I CAN HELP HIM/HER.. 4
MAKE MORE MONEY..... 5
FIND A HUSBAND/WIFE..... 6
OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

I CAN'T DO ANYTHING..... X
DON'T KNOW..... Y

69-

- c) Apart from things that you may be able to do, what other things does he/she need to get farther in school? (DO NOT READ LIST)

SPENDING MONEY..... 70-1

BETTER CLOTHES..... 2

BOOKS..... 3

MONEY FOR EDUCATION AND LIVING EXPENSES..... 4

OTHER (WRITE IN) _____

NOTHING ELSE..... Y

DON'T KNOW..... Y

71-

SECTION D: GENERAL

13-a) When, approximately, did you receive welfare for the very first time?

Before 1920	72-1
1921 - 1930	2
1931 - 1940	3
1941 - 1950	4
1951 - 1960	5
1961 - 1965	6
1966 - 1969	7
1970	8
DON'T KNOW, CAN'T REMEMBER	9

-b) Have you always been on welfare since that first time, or have you been off and on welfare since then?

Always since then..... 73-1 GO TO Q.14

Off and on..... ☐

-c) (IF OFF AND ON) When was the last time you went on welfare assistance (in other words, how long have you been on welfare this last time)? (READ LIST)

Less than one year ago	2
One - three years ago	3
Three - five years ago	4
More than five years ago	5 6

14-a) In general, do you think that your present housing conditions are OK, or not?

YES. 74-1 GO TO Q.15

NO.... ☐

-b) (IF NO) Have you ever talked or written to anyone about your housing conditions-- that is, someone who might be able to do something about it?

YES 2

NO 3 4

15-a) Is this public housing that you are now living in?

YES 5 GO TO Q.16

NO 6 7

-b) Are you on the waiting list for public housing?

YES 8 GO TO Q.16

NO 9

-c) (IF NO) Would you like to live in public housing if it could be arranged?

YES 0

NO X Y

16. (HAND GREEN CARD) Here is a list of some different things that some people do in their spare time.

- a) Please read through the list and tell me which of these things, if any, you do quite often in your spare time. (CHECK EACH BELOW)
- b) Now, please go through the list again, and tell me which things you never do. (CHECK EACH BELOW)

	(a) QUITE OFTEN	(b) NEVER
WATCHING TV.....	8-1	10-1
LISTENING TO RADIO.....	2	2
READING.....	3	3
VISITING (FRIENDS, RELATIVES, NEIGHBOURS)...	4	4
ENTERTAINING (FRIENDS, RELATIVES, NEIGHBOURS).....	5	5
GOING TO THE MOVIES.....	6	6
ATTENDING MEETINGS.....	7	7
TAKING WALKS.....	8	8
NAPPING.....	9	9
PARTICIPATING IN SPORTS	9-1	11-1
WATCHING SPORTS (TV OR LIVE).....	2	2
CONVERSATION WITH FAMILY.....	3	3
NONE.....	4	
NEVER DO ANY OF THESE		4

17-a) Which of these groups do you go to or belong to? (READ EACH) Are there any other groups you belong to?

-b) (FOR EACH BELONGED TO) How many meetings of (EACH) out of the last three did you attend?

-c) (FOR EACH ORGANIZATION WHERE AT LEAST ONE OUT OF THREE MEETINGS HAS BEEN ATTENDED) Have you ever held a position in this group or not?

	INVOLVED WITH		MEETINGS ATTENDED				HELD POSITION	
	YES	NO	NONE	1	2	3	YES	NO
Church.....	12-1	2	15-1	2	3	4	5	6
School (P.T.A. or Home and School).....	3	4	7	8	9	0	X	Y
Lodge or Club.....	5	6	16-1	2	3	4	5	6
Neighbourhood or resident group...	7	8	7	8	9	0	X	Y
Welfare rights or Tenants' rights group.....	9	0	17-1	2	3	4	5	6
Citizens' committee.....	X	Y	7	8	9	0	X	Y
OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Total number of each.....	13-		18-					
			19-					
	14-		20-				22-	
			21-					

18. (HAND BUFF CARD) Here is another list of different things that some people do in their spare time.

- a) Which of these things, if any, do you do quite often in your spare time?
 -b) And which things do you never do?

	(a) QUITE OFTEN	(b) NEVER
CARD PLAYING.....	23-1	24-1
CHURCH AND RELATED GROUPS.....	2	2
KNITTING OR SEWING.....	3	3
FIXING THINGS AROUND THE HOUSE.....	4	4
PLAYING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT OR SINGING.....	5	5
SHOPPING.....	6	6
SITTING AND THINKING.....	7	7
USING PUBLIC LIBRARY.....	8	8
VISITING MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES, ETC.....	9	9
WRITING LETTERS.....	0	0
INDOOR HOBBIES.....	X	X
NONE.....	Y	Y
NEVER DO ANY OF THESE.....		Y

- c) Do you usually read a daily newspaper?

YES..... 25-1
 NO..... 2 3

19-a) Have you ever heard of any group, made up of people like you, such as a welfare rights or tenants' rights group, who try to improve the conditions in which they live?

YES... ☐ NO. 26-1 GO TO Q.20

- b) Do you agree with what these groups are trying to do or accomplish?

YES..... 2
 NO..... 3
 DON'T KNOW..... 4

- c) Do you, personally, agree with the ways and means these people are using to try to get better conditions?

YES..... 5
 NO..... 6
 DON'T KNOW..... 7

- d) Are you a member of one of these groups?

YES..... 8 GO TO Q.20
 NO..... ☐

- e) Are you planning to join one of these groups?

YES..... 2
 NO..... 0
 NOT SURE..... X Y

20. Now I am going to read you some statements about which there is no general agreement. People differ widely in the way they feel about them. As I read each one, please just tell me whether you agree or disagree, or are undecided about it. Please answer as quickly as you can.

	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>UNDECIDED</u>
Life is just a series of disappointments	27-1	2	3
Any man with ability and willingness to work hard has a good chance of being successful	4	5	6
Life is just one worry after another.	7	8	9
Most people just pretend that they like you	28-1	2	3
A man has to pretend to be smarter than he really is to "get by"	4	5	6

- 21-a) How do you get back from the grocery store with your groceries?

WALK	29-1		
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (BUS, STREETCAR, SUBWAY)	2		
TAXI	3	-b) Have other people ever made any snide remarks about this?	
PRIVATE CAR	4	YES	5
GROCERIES ARE DELIVERED	7	NO	6
OTHER (SPECIFY)			
DON'T SHOP FOR GROCERIES	Y		

22. Now I am going to read you some statements that have been made by other people on welfare. As soon as I read each one, please tell me whether you agree strongly, agree slightly, disagree slightly or disagree strongly. Please answer as quickly as you can.

	<u>AGREE</u>		<u>DISAGREE</u>		<u>NO</u>
	<u>STRONGLY</u>	<u>SLIGHTLY</u>	<u>SLIGHTLY</u>	<u>STRONGLY</u>	<u>OPINION</u>
If one is friendly, one can always find friends	30-4	3	2	1	Y
The manpower centre is not interested in finding jobs for people on welfare.	31-4	3	2	1	Y
I never have enough money to go around.	32-4	3	2	1	Y
I seem to be able to manage fairly well with what I get on welfare	33-4	3	2	1	Y
At least welfare gives me some feeling of security	34-4	3	2	1	Y
The only jobs available for a person on welfare pay less than you get on welfare	35-4	3	2	1	Y
I don't like my friends to know that I am on welfare	36-4	3	2	1	Y

23-a) What would you do: (READ EACH BELOW)

-b) (FOR EACH WHERE RESPONDENT WOULD TRY TO FIND HELP) Who would you go to, to get help? (DO NOT READ LIST UNDER -b)

(a)				(b)												
TRY TO FIND SOLVE SOME HELP IT (ASK SOMEBODY OR SEE SOMEONE)				WEL- FARE WORKER	MAN- POWER CENTRE	DOC- TOR	HEALTH NURSE	MIN- ISTER OR PRIEST	FREE LEGAL AID	ONE HAVE TO PAY	POLIT- TICIAN	TEACHER	POLICE	OTHER (WRITE IN)		
- If you got an eviction notice?	37-1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	X	Y	45		
- If an accident happened? ..	38-1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	X	Y	46		
(ASK ONLY IF LIVING WITH SPOUSE)																
- If you were to have trouble with your husband/wife? ..	39-1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	X	Y	47		
(ASK ONLY IF HAVE CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME)																
- If your child got in trouble in school?	40-1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	X	Y	48		
(ASK ONLY IF HAVE CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME)																
- If your child were to get in trouble with the law? ..	41-1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	X	Y	49		
(ASK THE LAST THREE ONLY IF NOT RECEIVING ASSISTANCE FOR AGE OR DISABILITY)																
- If you were looking for a job?	42-1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	X	Y	50		
- If you decided that you want job re-training? ..	43-1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	X	Y	51		
- If you wanted more education?	44-1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	X	Y	52		

24-a) Here are a few more statements made by people on welfare. Please tell me which ones you personally agree with. Again, please answer as quickly as you can, either agree strongly, agree slightly or disagree strongly.

		AGREE		DISAGREE		NO OPINION
		STRONGLY	SLIGHTLY	SLIGHTLY	STRONGLY	
- Actually, being on welfare is not so bad	53-4	3	2	1	Y	
- The welfare system takes away a person's initiative	54-4	3	2	1	Y	
- Being on welfare is very humiliating for me	55-4	3	2	1	Y	
- Actually, I'm very grateful for the welfare that I do get ..	56-4	3	2	1	Y	
- Most people look down on you when they know you're on welfare	57-4	3	2	1	Y	

-b) Now I would like to talk to you for a minute about the poorer people in Canada, the people who barely have enough money to get by.

(HAND BLUE CARD) Here is a list of some different things which people have said that the poorer people need. Let's read through the list together. (READ ALOUD WITH THE RESPONDENT)

Which of these things do you agree that the poorer people need? (CHECK BELOW)

-c) And which of these things do you feel that the poorer people need most? (CHECK ONE BELOW)

		(b)		(c)
		YES	NO	
Help from other people	58-1	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	
More money	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	
Better opportunities for their children ...	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	
More power in deciding how the system operates	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	
DON'T KNOW	5		0	

25-a) Do you, or your family, have a welfare worker or social worker?

YES ☐

NO 59-1 GO TO Q.27

-b) How many times has your welfare worker come to see you or other members of your family in the past year?

NONE 2 GO TO Q.27

ONE OR TWO 3

THREE - FIVE 4

SIX - TEN 5

MORE THAN TEN 6 7

-c) Does the welfare worker usually let you know that he is coming before he visits?

YES 8

NO 9 0

- 26-a) Now I am going to read you a list of statements that some people have used to describe their welfare workers. As I read you each statement, I would like you to tell me whether or not you feel that the statement is true for your welfare worker. Please answer as quickly as you can and just answer TRUE or NOT TRUE to each question.

	TRUE	NOT TRUE	DON'T KNOW
My welfare worker understands my problems	60-1	2	3
He treats me like a child	4	5	6
Sometimes he acts like I can't be trusted	7	8	9
He thinks that I am just as good as anyone else	0	X	Y
He thinks that it is <u>not</u> my fault that I'm on welfare ...	61-1	2	3
He thinks that I am doing the best I can	4	5	6
Sometimes he loses his temper	7	8	9
He treats me in a very business like manner	0	X	Y
He treats everyone the same	62-1	2	3
Sometimes he talks to me about other things besides my situation	4	5	6
He approves of the way that I live	7	8	9
Sometimes he disapproves of some of the things that I do.	0	X	Y
He has been through the same kinds of problems and trouble that I have	63-1	2	3
He does not have enough education to be able to help me with my problems	4	5	6 7

ASK ONLY IF RESPONDENT HAS CHILDREN

→ He approves of the way I am bringing up my kids 8 9 0

- b) Finally, if you had your choice, who would you prefer to talk to about your problems:

- your welfare worker? X
or, somebody else who doesn't have anything to do with the amount of money you get from welfare? Y

27-a) Do you think that most everybody on welfare gets all the assistance that they are supposed to get? YES 64-1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW.. 3

- b) Are you personally getting all the welfare assistance that you are supposed to get?

YES 4 GO TO Q. 28
NO 5
DON'T KNOW .. 6

- c) Have you seen anybody about that?

YES 7

NO 8

- d) (IF YES) Who have you seen? (DO NOT READ LIST)

WELFARE WORKER 65-1
OTHER PEOPLE AT WELFARE OFFICE 2
MINISTER OR PRIEST... 3
POLITICIAN 4
CITIZENS' GROUP 5
OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

- e) (IF NO) Why haven't you seen anybody about it? (DO NOT READ LIST)

HAVEN'T GOT AROUND TO IT (PUT IT OFF) 66-1
DON'T KNOW WHO TO SEE OR WHAT TO DO 2
IT WOULDN'T DO ANY GOOD ... 3
WOULD GET IN TROUBLE WITH WELFARE PEOPLE 4
DON'T WANT TO CREATE A NUISANCE 5
OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

28-a) Have your welfare payments ever been stopped or cut down?

YES ☐

NO 67-1 GO TO Q. 29

-b) (IF YES) Should your welfare payments have been stopped or cut down?

YES 2 GO TO Q. 29

NO 3

DON'T KNOW 4

-c) Have you seen anybody about that?

YES 5

NO 6

-d) (IF YES) Who have you seen?
(DO NOT READ LIST)

WELFARE WORKER 68-1

OTHER PEOPLE AT WELFARE 2

OFFICE 2

MINISTER OR PRIEST 3

POLITICIAN 4

CITIZENS' GROUP 5

OTHER (SPECIFY)

-e) (IF NO) Why haven't you seen anybody
about it? (DO NOT READ LIST)

HAVEN'T GOT AROUND TO IT
(PUT IT OFF) 69-1

DON'T KNOW WHO TO SEE OR WHAT
TO DO 2

IT WOULDN'T DO ANY GOOD 3

WOULD GET IN TROUBLE WITH
WELFARE PEOPLE 4

DON'T WANT TO CREATE A NUISANCE 5

OTHER (SPECIFY)

29-a) When a decision is made about how much welfare money you get, can you make a formal appeal?

YES 69-1 GO TO Q. 30

NO 1

-b) (IF NO) If a decision is made to stop your welfare payments can you make a formal appeal?

YES 1 GO TO Q. 30

NO 2 GO TO Q. 31

30-a) (IF YES) How did you learn about your right to appeal such a decision?
(DO NOT READ LIST)

LEAFLET ENCLOSED WITH CHEQUE .. 71-1

NOTICE POSTED IN WELFARE OFFICE ...

ADVISED BY SOCIAL WORKER 1

NOTICE PRINTED ON WELFARE
APPLICATION FORM 4

NOTICE ON FORM ADVISING OF
EARLIER DECISION 2

FRIENDS, ACQUAINTANCES 1

RADIO, TV, NEWSPAPERS 1

LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE
DEPT. 1

OTHER (SPECIFY) 72-

-b) Have you ever considered making a formal appeal about the amount of welfare assistance you receive?

YES 1

NO 73-1 GO TO Q. 31

-c) (IF YES) Did you actually appeal it?

YES 2

NO 3

-d) (IF YES) Did it do any good?

YES ... 74-1

NO 2

3

-e) (IF NO) Why did you decide not to
appeal it? (DO NOT READ LIST)

HAVEN'T GOT AROUND TO IT
(PUT IT OFF) 75-1

DON'T KNOW WHO TO SEE OR
WHAT TO DO 2

IT WOULDN'T DO ANY GOOD .. 3

WOULD GET IN TROUBLE WITH
WELFARE PEOPLE 4

DON'T WANT TO CREATE A
NUISANCE 5

OTHER (SPECIFY)

- 31-a) Let's talk, for a moment, about the Welfare system in general. Do you feel that there is anything in the welfare system that should be changed, or do you feel that the system is pretty much OK the way it is?

SHOULD BE CHANGED 8-1

OK, AS IS

2 GO TO Q. 32

DON'T KNOW

3

- b) (HAND GOLDEN-ROD CARD) Here is a list of some different things which some people have said should be changed about the Welfare system. Please read through the list and tell me which one thing you think is the most important thing that should be changed.

CHECK UP ON THOSE PEOPLE WHO DON'T REALLY NEED WELFARE 9-1

LET PEOPLE GO OUT AND WORK WITHOUT TAKING THEIR

ASSISTANCE CHEQUE AWAY 2

SPEED UP THINGS SO THAT PEOPLE GET THEIR MONEY IMMEDIATELY,

WHEN THEY NEED IT 3

HELP PEOPLE WITH THEIR BACK DEBTS 4

SPEND MORE TIME WITH THE WELFARE RECIPIENTS 5

DO AWAY WITH VOUCHERS..... 6 7

- c) Do you think that this thing will ever be changed?

YES 8

NO 9

DON'T KNOW 0

32. NOTE: IF RESPONDENT HAS A WELFARE WORKER (SEE Q.25) ASK PART "A" 10-1

A-a) Has your welfare worker done anything in the past year which has really bothered you?

YES ... ☐ NO ☐ 11-1 GO TO Q.33

IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT HAVE A WELFARE WORKER (Q.25) ASK PART "B" 2

B-a) Have any of the people you talk to at the welfare office done anything in the past year which has really bothered you?

YES ... ☐ NO ☐ 12-2 GO TO Q.33

- b) (IF YES) What did he (they) do that bothered you? (DO NOT READ LIST)

- TOLD ME ABOUT OTHER PEOPLES' CASES AND PROBLEMS 3

- PUT OFF GETTING MORE ASSISTANCE FOR ME 4

- SAID THAT I DIDN'T NEED MORE ASSISTANCE WHEN I REALLY DID 5

- WOULDN'T HELP ME WITH MY PROBLEM (OR FAMILY'S PROBLEM) 6

- TRIED BUT COULDN'T SOLVE PROBLEM FOR ME (OR US) 7

- OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

12-

- c) Did you try to do anything about it?

YES 13-1

NO 2

- d) (IF YES) Did it do any good?

YES 3

NO 4 5

- e) (IF NO) Why didn't you do anything about it? (DO NOT READ LIST)

HAVEN'T GOT AROUND TO IT (PUT

IF OFF) 6

DON'T KNOW WHO TO SEE OR WHAT TO DO .. 7

IT WOULDN'T DO ANY GOOD 8

WOULD GET IN TROUBLE WITH WELFARE

PEOPLE 9

DON'T WANT TO CREATE A NUISANCE 0

OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

33. How many visits have you made to the welfare office in the past year?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| NONE..... | 15-0 GO TO Q.35 |
| 1 OR 2..... | 1 |
| 3 TO 5..... | 2 |
| 6 TO 10..... | 3 |
| MORE THAN 10..... | 4 |
| DON'T KNOW/VAGUE..... | 5 |

- 34-a) The last time that you visited the welfare office, did you have to wait a long time before you were looked after?

YES.... ☐

NO.... 16-1 GO TO Q.35

- b) (IF YES) Why did you have to wait a long time? (DO NOT READ LIST)
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---|
| LOTS OF OTHER PEOPLE THERE, LINE-UPS..... | 2 |
| PERSON I HAD TO SEE WASN'T IN..... | 3 |
| PERSON I HAD TO SEE WAS BUSY..... | 4 |
| THEY JUST LIKE TO MAKE ME WAIT..... | 5 |
| OTHER (SPECIFY) | |
| DON'T KNOW..... | Y |

- 35-a) In the past year or two, has anyone from welfare ever asked you any question that you feel he or she had no right to ask?
- | | |
|----------|------|
| YES..... | 17-1 |
| NO..... | 2 3 |

- b) Now I would like to get your opinion about what you think a good welfare worker should be like. First, should a welfare worker have a university education?
- | | |
|----------|-----|
| YES..... | 4 |
| NO..... | 5 6 |

- c) Do you feel that a welfare worker should have special training in welfare work, or is a general education good enough?
- | | |
|------------------------|-----|
| SPECIAL TRAINING..... | 7 |
| GENERAL EDUCATION..... | 8 9 |

- d) Would you rather have a welfare worker who is: (READ LIST)
- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| - an expert in doing welfare work? | 10 |
| - or - one who knows how to become a good friend to you? | X Y |

- 36-a) Do you see yourself ever getting off welfare?
- | | |
|----------|--------------------------|
| YES..... | 18-1 GO TO Q.37 |
| NO..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- b) (IF NO) Why not? (DO NOT READ LIST)
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| - MUST LOOK AFTER CHILDREN..... | 2 |
| - POOR HEALTH, CAN'T WORK..... | 3 |
| - TOO OLD..... | 4 |
| - NO WORK AVAILABLE..... | 5 |
| OTHER (SPECIFY) | |

- 37-a) Do you think your financial situation will get better, get worse, or remain about the same?

GET BETTER. 19-1

GET WORSE..... 2

REMAIN ABOUT THE SAME..... 3

GO TO Q.38

- b) (IF "BETTER") How do you think it will get better? (DO NOT READ LIST)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| - WILL FIND WORK..... | 20-1 |
| - WHEN HEALTH IMPROVES..... | 2 |
| - GETTING MARRIED..... | 3 |
| - WHEN CHILDREN GROW UP..... | 4 |
| - GETTING MONEY (FROM INSURANCE, PENSION, ETC.)..... | 5 |
| - OTHER (SPECIFY) | |
| - DON'T KNOW..... | Y |

GO TO Q. 38

- c) (IF "WORSE") Why--how do you think it will get worse? (DO NOT READ LIST)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|------|
| INCREASING MEDICAL BILLS..... | 21-1 |
| INCREASING COST OF GROWING CHILDREN..... | 2 |
| AGE..... | 3 |
| DISABILITY..... | 4 |
| SICKNESS..... | 5 |
| OTHER (SPECIFY) | |

DON'T KNOW..... Y

38-a) Now I am going to ask you some questions about the kinds of things you do with your neighbours.

	YES--MOST OF TIME	JUST SOMETIMES	NEVER
Do you and your neighbours help one another by picking things up at the store?	22-1	2	3 4
Do you and your neighbours ever go shopping together?	5	6	7 8
Do your neighbours ever talk over their problems with you when they are worried, or ask for your advice or help?	9	0	X Y
Do you ever exchange food or clothing with your neighbours?	23-1	2	3 4
Do you and your neighbours ever help one another with meals and housework when someone is sick?	5	6	7 8

- b) How many of your close friends live in this neighbourhood:
- most of them, 9
 - just a few of them, 0
 - or - none of them? X Y

39-a) Do you know anyone else on welfare?

YES ... ☐

NO ... 24-1 GO TO Q-40

- b) (IF YES) How does your situation compare with that of the other people that you know who are on welfare? Are you:
- better off than most of them, 2
 - about the same as they are, 3
 - or, - worse off than most of them? 4 5

40-a) Do you think Welfare officers should have to check up on every person who applies for welfare to find out if they really need it? YES ☐ NO 25-1 GO TO Q-41

- b) (IF YES) Why do you think it is necessary for them to check up? (DO NOT READ LIST)
- TO MAKE SURE PEOPLE ARE NOT CHEATING 2
 - TO MAKE SURE THEY REALLY NEED IT 3
 - SOME PEOPLE WASTE MONEY ON LIQUOR, GAMBLING, ETC. 4
 - TO SEE HOW BAD THE SITUATION IS 5
 - MOST EVERYBODY WOULD ASK FOR WELFARE IF NOT CHECKED UP 6
 - OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

-c) Do you think the welfare office should continue to check every so often? YES 26-1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE ... 3

41. Let's suppose, for a moment, that the welfare officials decided not to check on people applying for welfare any more. Instead they would just ask the person to fill out a form saying what his or her needs are. It would be almost the same as filling out an income tax form. How honest do you think the people applying for welfare would be, in comparison to other people when they fill out income tax forms? On the whole would they be:

- more honest, 4
- about the same, 5
- or, - less honest? 6
- DON'T KNOW 7

42. Here are some statements relating to the people of this community. For each one as I read it, please tell me whether you agree strongly, agree slightly, disagree slightly or disagree strongly with it.

	AGREE		DISAGREE		NO OPINION
	STRONGLY	SLIGHTLY	SLIGHTLY	STRONGLY	
-a) Real friends are hard to find in this community.....	27-4	3	2	1	Y
-b) Almost everyone around here is polite and friendly to you....	28-4	3	2	1	Y
-c) People give you a bad time if you are different.....	29-4	3	2	1	Y
-d) I feel very much that I belong here.....	30-4	3	2	1	Y
-e) You are out of luck here if you are a newcomer.....	31-4	3	2	1	Y

- 43-a) Of all the people that you know are there any who have helped you when things got tough?

YES... ☐

NO.. 32-1 GO TO Q.44

- b) (IF YES) Who? (DO NOT READ LIST)

PRIEST OR MINISTER..... 2
 FREE LEGAL AID LAWYER..... 3
 LAWYER THAT YOU HAD TO PAY..... 4
 FRIEND..... 5
 RELATIVE..... 6
 WELFARE WORKER..... 7
 POLITICIAN..... 8
 SOMEONE FROM A LOCAL COMMUNITY
 ORGANIZATION..... 9
 OTHER (SPECIFY)..... 33-

- 44-a) Have you ever needed the help of any of the following people? (READ LIST)

- b) (FOR EACH NEEDED) Did you get to see (EACH) when you needed help?
 -c) (FOR EACH SEEN) Was (EACH) able to help you?

	(a) NEEDED HELP		(b) GOT TO SEE		(c) ABLE TO HELP	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
A minister or priest.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	34-1	2	3	4	5
A lawyer.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	7	8	9	0
A welfare worker.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	35-1	2	3	4	5
Someone from a local community organization.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	7	8	9	0
A politician.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	36-1	2	3	4	5

- 45-a) Do you think politicians, such as MP's, MPP's, and cabinet ministers really care about what people like you think?

YES..... 6
 NO..... 7 8

- b) How important do you feel it is to vote? (READ LIST)

Very important..... 9
 Important..... 0
 or Not important..... X Y

- c) Did you vote in the last Provincial election?
 Federal election?

	PROVINCIAL	FEDERAL
YES.....	37-1	4
NO.....	2	5
DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER	3	6

46. Where would you go for medical help if you
(or one of your children) was sick?
(DO NOT READ LIST)

FAMILY DOCTOR..... 38-1
HEALTH UNIT..... 2
HOSPITAL OUT-PATIENT (OR
EMERGENCY)..... 3
OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

47-a) Has there been a serious illness or
accident in your family in the past
year? One, or more?

YES: MORE THAN ONE..... 39-1
ONE ONLY..... 2
NO.....

3 GO TO
Q.48

(IF THERE HAS BEEN MORE THAN ONE SERIOUS ILLNESS OR ACCIDENT IN THE PAST YEAR,
ASK Q.47-b), -c), AND -d) ABOUT THE LAST TIME IT HAPPENED)

-b) (IF YES) Were you able to get proper medical attention?

YES... 4

-c) (IF YES) Did you have any trouble
getting medical attention?
YES... 40-1
NO..... 2

NO... 5

-d) (IF NO) What did you do then? (DO
NOT READ LIST)
- NOTHING 40-3
- TRIED TO GIVE OUR OWN
TREATMENT..... 4
OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

-e) Is this person all right now?

YES..... 41-1
NO..... 2

48-a) Have you (or your family) needed any
dental work in the past year?

YES..... ☐
NO..... 3 GO TO
Q.49

-b) (IF YES) Did you (or person in family)
see a dentist?

YES..... 4

-c) What did the dentist do?
PULL OUT TEETH... 42-1
DENTURES..... 2
FILLINGS..... 3
OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

NO... 5

-d) Why didn't you see a dentist?
(DO NOT READ LIST)
NO MONEY..... 42-1
OTHER (SPECIFY) _____
DON'T KNOW..... Y

49-a) Have you been visited by a nurse
in the past year?

YES..... ☐
NO..... 43-1 GO TO
Q.50

-b) How many visits have you had from
a nurse in the past year?
(DO NOT READ LIST)

1 - 5..... 2
6 - 10..... 3
11 - 15..... 4
16 - 20..... 5
21 - 25..... 6
OVER 25..... 7
DON'T KNOW/VAGUE.. 8

50. Now I would like to find out how much income you receive each month, and where you receive each part of it from.

We realize that this information is very confidential. Nobody, except the people at our head office, will ever see this questionnaire, and they will use it for tabulating purposes only.

- a) Which groups or organizations do you receive income from? Any others? (CHECK EACH BELOW)
 -b) (FOR EACH RECEIVED) Not including any vouchers or coupons, how much (EACH) do you receive each month? (IF VARIES, OBTAIN AMOUNT RECEIVED LAST MONTH)

	(a) RECEIVED	(b) AMOUNT PER MONTH
GENERAL WELFARE ASSISTANCE.....	44-1	_____
FAMILY BENEFITS.....	2	_____
BLIND PERSON'S ALLOWANCE.....	3	_____
DISABLED PERSON'S ALLOWANCE.....	4	_____
MOTHER'S ALLOWANCE (OR PENSION).....	5	_____
SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCE.....	6	_____
WELFARE.....	7	_____
RELIEF.....	8	_____
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS.....	9	_____
DVA BENEFITS.....	0	_____
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.....	X	_____
CANADA PENSION PLAN.....	Y	_____
FARM INCOME.....	45-1	_____
TRAINING ALLOWANCE--MANPOWER.....	2	_____
EARNINGS--FULL-TIME.....	3	_____
EARNINGS--PART-TIME.....	4	_____
OLD AGE SECURITY.....	5	_____
G.I.S. (GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT).....	6	_____
OTHER PENSION.....	7	_____
COURT MAINTENANCE.....	8	_____
VOLUNTARY MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT.....	9	_____
YOUTH ALLOWANCE.....	0	_____
FAMILY ALLOWANCE.....	X	_____
RENTALS.....	Y	_____
OTHER (WRITE IN) _____		_____
	46-	_____

- c) Do you get any vouchers or coupons as well?

YES... 47-1

NO... 2 GO TO Q. 51 4 5 6

- d) In total, how much are the vouchers worth each month?

\$ _____ 48-
 _____ 49-
 _____ 50-

- e) Taking everything into consideration, how would you prefer to receive your welfare payments? (READ)

Have it mailed to you..... ☐
 Go to the welfare office and get it..... ☐

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

TOTAL GROUP "A" _____ 51-
 _____ 52-
 _____ 53-
 TOTAL GROUP "B" _____ 54-
 _____ 55-
 _____ 56-

51. (SHOW DARK BLUE CARD) If you were able to get some extra money each month--that is in addition to the money that you get now--which one of these things would you be most likely to spend the extra money on? (CHECK ONE ONLY)

HOBBIES, RECREATION.....	57-1
MORE OR BETTER FOOD.....	2
BETTER HOUSING.....	3
BETTER CLOTHING.....	4
MEDICAL/DENTAL CARE.....	5
EDUCATION.....	6
INSURANCE.....	7
SOMETHING ELSE.....	8
	9 0 X

- b) Suppose for a moment that the welfare officials would allow you to take a job, part-time or full-time, without cutting down the amount of financial assistance you get. Would you be able to get a job?

YES..... ☐ NO..... ☐ GO TO Q.52

- c) (IF YES) How much money would it pay? _____ PER WEEK 58-
 _____ PER MONTH 59-
 DON'T KNOW..... ☐ 60-

- 52-a) Who pays your rent or mortgage payments?

- Do you pay it yourself?..... 61-1
 - Does the Welfare Department pay it directly?..... 2 GO TO Q.53
 - NO RENT OR MORTGAGE PAYMENT PAID..... 3

- b) In total, how much money do you spend every month for housing? In other words how much is your monthly rent, or your monthly mortgage payment? (INCLUDE COST OF HEATING, TELEPHONE, TAXES, GAS AND HYDRO OR ELECTRICITY, IF NOT ALREADY INCLUDED IN RENT)

\$ _____ 62-
 63-
 64-

- 53-a) Since you have been on welfare, have you bought anything YES..... 65-1 GO TO Q.54
 on time or installment payments? NO..... ☐

- b) (IF NO) Since you have been on welfare have you ever YES..... 2
 tried to get credit for anything? NO..... 3
 4

- 54-a) Do you owe any money, right now? YES..... 5
 NO..... 6 GO TO Q.55
 7

- b) (IF YES) Are your creditors giving you any YES..... 8
 trouble about this? NO..... 9 0 X

NOTE: IF AGE OR PERMANENT DISABILITY IN Q.1, DO NOT ASK Q.55 THROUGH 60 BUT GO DIRECTLY TO Q.61

- 55-a) If you were going to go out to work, \$ PER MONTH: CIRCLE COME RANGE AND SPECIFY ACTUAL AMOUNT STATED
 you would have expenses for transportation, someone to keep the children or other things. How much would you have to earn per month to get along without welfare, if you could find a job that would be steady? (DO NOT READ LIST)
- | | | |
|----------------|------|-----|
| 1 - 25.... | 66-1 | |
| 26 - 75.... | 2 | 67- |
| 76 - 125.... | 3 | 68- |
| 126 - 200.... | 4 | 69- |
| 201 - 300.... | 5 | |
| 301 - 400.... | 6 | |
| OVER 400.... | 7 | |
| DON'T KNOW.... | 8 | |

- b) What are the chances that you could find a job that pays this much (AMOUNT STATED)
- | | |
|----------------------|------|
| ..very good?..... | 70-4 |
| -fairly good?..... | 3 |
| -not very good?..... | 2 |
| or, very poor?..... | 1 Y |

(ASK Q's 56 & 57 OF MOTHERS ONLY--OTHERS GO DIRECTLY TO Q.58)

56. Some mothers want to have a job outside the home if their children are well taken care of. Others want to stay at home and look after the kids themselves. If you had a choice, what would you want to do?

71-1

WORK ... ☐

STAY AT HOME

2 GO TO Q.60

57. What extras (services, facilities) would you need to take a job?
(DO NOT READ LIST)

BETTER CLOTHING 3

GOOD BABY SITTER 4

GOOD ENOUGH WAGES 5

TRANSPORTATION TO AND

FROM WORK 6

OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

DON'T KNOW Y

- 58-a) Would you move to another town to accept a job?

YES

72-1

NOT SURE .

2

GO TO Q.59

NO ☐

-b) Why not?

RELATIVES AND CLOSE FRIENDS LIVE HERE 3

I LIKE THIS AREA, WANT TO STAY 4

OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

DON'T KNOW Y

59. Would you move:

... if you got an interest-free loan?

YES 73-1

NO 2

NOT SURE 3

... if your moving expenses were paid?

YES 4

NO 5

NOT SURE 6

- 60-a) Have you taken any courses or other special training in the past few years?

YES ... ☐

NC

74-1

GO TO Q.61

-b) What training have you taken?
(DO NOT READ LIST)

UNIVERSITY 2

OTHER ACADEMIC 3

TRAINING IN SPECIFIC SKILLS .. 4

OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

-c) Was it worthwhile or was it just a waste of time?

WORTHWHILE 75-1

WASTE OF TIME 2

DON'T KNOW 3

61. NOTE: IF RESPONDENT LIVES IN RURAL AREA (SEE YOUR INSTRUCTIONS) ASK PART "A".

IF RESPONDENT LIVES IN URBAN AREA ASK PART "B"

A-a) After you were 21 years of age did you ever live in a larger town or city?

YES... ☐

NO.... 8-1 GO TO Q.62

-b) (IF YES) How long ago was the last time that you lived in a larger town or city?

LESS THAN ONE YEAR AGO....	2
1 TO 2 YEARS AGO.....	3
3 TO 5 YEARS AGO.....	4
6 TO 10 YEARS AGO.....	5
11 TO 20 YEARS AGO.....	6
21 YEARS OR MORE.....	7 8

B-a) After you were 21 years of age did you ever live on a farm, or in a small village?

YES... ☐

NO.... 9-1 GO TO Q.62

-b) (IF YES) How long ago was the last time that you lived on a farm, or in a small village?

LESS THAN ONE YEAR AGO....	2
1 TO 2 YEARS AGO.....	3
3 TO 5 YEARS AGO.....	4
6 TO 10 YEARS AGO.....	5
11 TO 20 YEARS AGO.....	6
21 YEARS OR MORE.....	7 8

62. Which of the following things do you have in your bathroom? (READ LIST)

	YES	NO
- a bathtub?.....	10-1	<input type="checkbox"/>
- a wash basin or sink?.....	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
- a flush toilet?.....	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
- hot running water?.....	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
- cold running water?.....	5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

63-a) Do you share your kitchen with another family? Your bathroom?

	YES, SHARE	NO, DON'T SHARE	DON'T HAVE ONE
KITCHEN.....	11-1 .. 2	3	4
BATHROOM.....	5 .. 6	7	8

-b) Not including the kitchen and bathroom, how many rooms do you have?

-c) How many of these rooms are usually used for sleeping?

	(b) NO. OF ROOMS	(c) NO. USED FOR SLEEPING
ONE.....	12-1	13-1
TWO.....	2	2
THREE.....	3	3
FOUR.....	4	4
FIVE OR MORE.....	5	5
	Y	Y

64-a) Have you ever heard of any group, made up of people like you, such as a welfare rights or tenants' rights group, who try to improve the conditions in which they live?

YES... ☐ NO... 14-1 GO TO Q.65

-b) Do you agree with what these groups are trying to do or accomplish?

YES.... 2
NO..... 3
DON'T KNOW.. 4

65. Would you rather have a welfare worker who is: (READ LIST)

- an expert in doing welfare work? 5
or - one who knows how to become a good friend to you?..... 6 7

BASIC DATA

66. Into which of these age groups do you happen to fall? (HAND CARD)

Under 20 15-1
20 - 24 2
25 - 29 3
30 - 34 4
35 - 39 5

40 - 44 6
45 - 49 7
50 - 54 8
55 - 59 9
60 - 64 0
65 and over X
REFUSED ☐

IF REFUSED ESTIMATE

____ YEARS

67-a) Do you ever go to a church or another place of worship?

YES 16-1

NO ... ☐ -b) Do you ever listen to any religious programs on radio or TV?

YES 2
NO 3 4

GO TO Q. 68

(IF YES)

-c) What church or other place of worship do you go to? (DO NOT READ LIST)

ROMAN CATHOLIC 17-1
UNITED CHURCH 2
ANGLICAN 3
PRESBYTERIAN 4
BAPTIST 5
LUTHERAN 6

UKRAINIAN (GREEK) CATHOLIC 18-1
GREEK ORTHODOX 2
JEWISH 3
OTHER PROTESTANT (CIRCLE CODE & SPECIFY) 4
ALL OTHER (CIRCLE CODE & SPECIFY) 5
NONE 6
REFUSED Y

-d) In the past 8 weeks how many times have you attended church or other place of worship? (DO NOT READ LIST)

NONE 19-0
ONE 1
TWO 2
THREE 3
FOUR 4

FIVE 5
SIX 6
SEVEN 7
EIGHT OR MORE 8
Y

68. What is your marital status?

MARRIED (INCLUDING COMMON-LAW MARRIAGES) 20-1
WIDOWED 2
SINGLE 3
SEPARATED/DIVORCED 5

69. Do you own a motor vehicle (car, truck, motorcycle, etc.)

YES 6
NO 7 8

70. Do you have a telephone?

YES 9
NO 0 X

71. What is your father's country of birth?

CANADA 21-1
GREAT BRITAIN 2
GERMANY 3
ITALY 4

HOLLAND 5
POLAND 6
SCANDINAVIA 7
UKRAINE 8
OTHER (SPECIFY) 22-

-b) What was your father's occupation or what type of work did he do most?

23-

-c) Were your parents ever on welfare?

YES 24-1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 3

-d) Are any other members of your immediate family (brothers or sisters or brother-in-laws) on Welfare right now?

YES 4
NO 5
DON'T KNOW 6

-e) What language do you and your family usually speak at home now?

ENGLISH 25-1
FRENCH 2
GERMAN 3
ITALIAN 4
DUTCH 5

POLISH 6
SCANDINAVIAN 7
UKRAINIAN 8
YIDDISH 9
INDIAN AND ESKIMO 0
OTHER (SPECIFY) 26-

-f) Do you have a language problem at the welfare office?

YES 27-1
NO 2

72. What is your occupation, or what kind of work have you mostly done?

28-

NOTE: IF REASON FOR ASSISTANCE IN Q.1 IS OLD AGE OR ANY DISABILITY, SKIP Q.73 THROUGH 75 AND GO DIRECTLY TO Q.76.

29-1

73-a) How many months is it since you last worked full-time--35 hours or more per week?

NONE.....	10-0	-b) (IF 12 OR LESS) How many months out of the last 12 have you been working full-time--35 hours or more per week?	
1 - 4.....	1	1 - 4.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 - 8.....	2	5 - 8.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 - 12.....	3	9 - 12.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
13 - 16.....	4		
17 - 20.....	5		
21 - 24.....	6		
MORE THAN 24.....	7		
NEVER WORKED FULL-TIME.....	8 GO TO Q.74		

74. How many months is it since you had your very last job--part-time or full-time?

WITHIN THE MONTH.....	31-1	13 - 16 MONTHS.....	5
1 - 4 MONTHS.....	2	17 - 20 MONTHS.....	6
5 - 8 MONTHS.....	3	21 - 24 MONTHS.....	7
9 - 12 MONTHS.....	4	OVER 24 MONTHS.....	8
		NEVER WORKED.....	9 GO TO Q.75

75-a) Why did you leave, or lose, your last job? (DO NOT READ LIST)

FIRED.....	32-1
LAI D OFF.....	2
STRIKE AND NOT RE-HIRED.....	3
PREGNANT.....	4
GO T MARRIED.....	5
HAD TO LOOK AFTER CHILDREN.....	6
ACCIDENT, INJURY, ILLNESS.....	7
QUIT.....	8 ASK Q.75-b)
OTHER (SPECIFY).....	9

-b) (IF QUIT) Why did you quit? (DO NOT READ LIST)

THE PAY WAS POOR.....	34-1
BORED, FRUSTRATED.....	2
DISLIKED BOSS.....	3
DISLIKED FELLOW WORKERS.....	4
I WAS BETTER OFF ON WELFARE.....	5
OTHER (SPECIFY).....	6

76-a) How far did you go in school?

ELEMENTARY OR PUBLIC SCHOOL.....	35-1	GRADE
SOME SECONDARY OR HIGH SCHOOL.....	2	
COMPLETED SECONDARY OR HIGH SCHOOL.....	3	
COMMERCIAL OR TECHNICAL SCHOOL.....	4	
JUNIOR COLLEGE/COMMUNITY COLLEGE.....	5	
UNIVERSITY.....	6	
NO FORMAL SCHOOLING.....	7	
REFUSED.....	8	

-b) Have you had any apprenticeship training in a skilled trade?

YES.....	9
NO.....	36-

77-a) Were you born in Canada?

YES.....	37-1
NO.....	GO TO Q. 77-c)

-b) Have you always lived in _____ (THIS PROVINCE)?

YES.....	GO TO Q. 78
NO.....	4

-c) For how many years have you lived in _____ (THIS PROVINCE)? (NOTE: COUNT ONLY THE LAST UNINTERRUPTED PERIOD OF TIME RESPONDENT HAS LIVED IN THIS PROVINCE)

1 YEAR OR LESS.....	38-1
MORE THAN 1 UP TO 5 YEARS.....	2
MORE THAN 5 YEARS UP TO 10 YEARS.....	3
MORE THAN 10 YEARS.....	4 5

-d) Where was the last place that you lived before moving to _____ (THIS PROVINCE)?

-e) Where did you grow up? That is, in which province or country did you spend most of your years until you were 21?

	(d) LAST PLACE LIVED	(e) GROW UP MAINLY IN
YUKON/N.W.T.....	39-1	40-1
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	2	2
ALBERTA.....	3	3
SASKATCHEWAN.....	4	4
MANITOBA.....	5	5
ONTARIO.....	6	6
QUEBEC.....	7	7
NEW BRUNSWICK.....	8	8
NOVA SCOTIA.....	9	9
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.....	0	0
NEWFOUNDLAND.....	X	X
ANOTHER COUNTRY.....	Y	Y

(BY OBSERVATION--DO NOT ASK)

78. TYPE OF DWELLING:
- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| SINGLE FAMILY | 41-1 |
| MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING | 2 |
| ROOMING OR BOARDING HOUSE OR
HOSTEL | 3 |
| INSTITUTION (HOSPITAL, HOME FOR
SICK, AGED) | 4 5 |
79. CONDITION OF DWELLING:
- | | |
|------------------------|-----|
| EXCELLENT REPAIR | 6 |
| GOOD REPAIR | 7 |
| POOR REPAIR | 8 |
| VERY POOR REPAIR | 9 0 |
80. CONDITION OF AREA:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| NICE AREA TO LIVE IN, ABOVE AVERAGE IN
REPUTATION, CLEAN, WELL CARED FOR | 42-1 |
| WORKINGMEN'S HOMES, SMALL AND UNPRETENTIOUS
BUT NEAT | 2 |
| RUN-DOWN AND SEMI-SLUM AREAS | 3 |
| SLUM DISTRICTS WITH POOREST REPUTATION
IN TOWN | 4 5 |
81. SEX OF RESPONDENT:
- | | |
|--------------|------|
| MALE | 43-1 |
| FEMALE | 2 |
82. RACE:
- | | |
|------------------------|------|
| WHITE..... | 44-1 |
| INDIAN (OR METIS)..... | 2 |
| BLACK..... | 3 |
| ORIENTAL | 4 |
| OTHER..... | 5 |

NAME: _____ CODE NO. _____

STREET AND ADDRESS: _____ 45-

CITY AND PROVINCE: _____ 46-
47-
48-

DATE: _____ INTERVIEWER: _____
(SIGNATURE)

EMPLOYEE NO. _____ 49-

NOTE: DO NOT FORGET TO GIVE OUT THE OTHER QUESTIONNAIRE IF RESPONDENT
IS WILLING TO ACCEPT IT.

Thank you very much for the time that you have spent with our interviewer. The answers that you have given her will be of great help to us in getting a general idea of the problems which welfare recipients such as yourself must deal with.

But, now that the interviewer is gone, we would like to get more specific. We would like you to tell us, in your own words, how you, personally, feel about being on welfare, and about the problems which you and your family are forced to face from day to day.

1. First, what is it like to be on welfare? Is it good or bad? Why? How do other people treat you when they know you're on welfare?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Does the welfare system treat you (and your family) fairly or not? In what ways? Is there anything else that you feel the welfare system should be providing for you (and your family)?

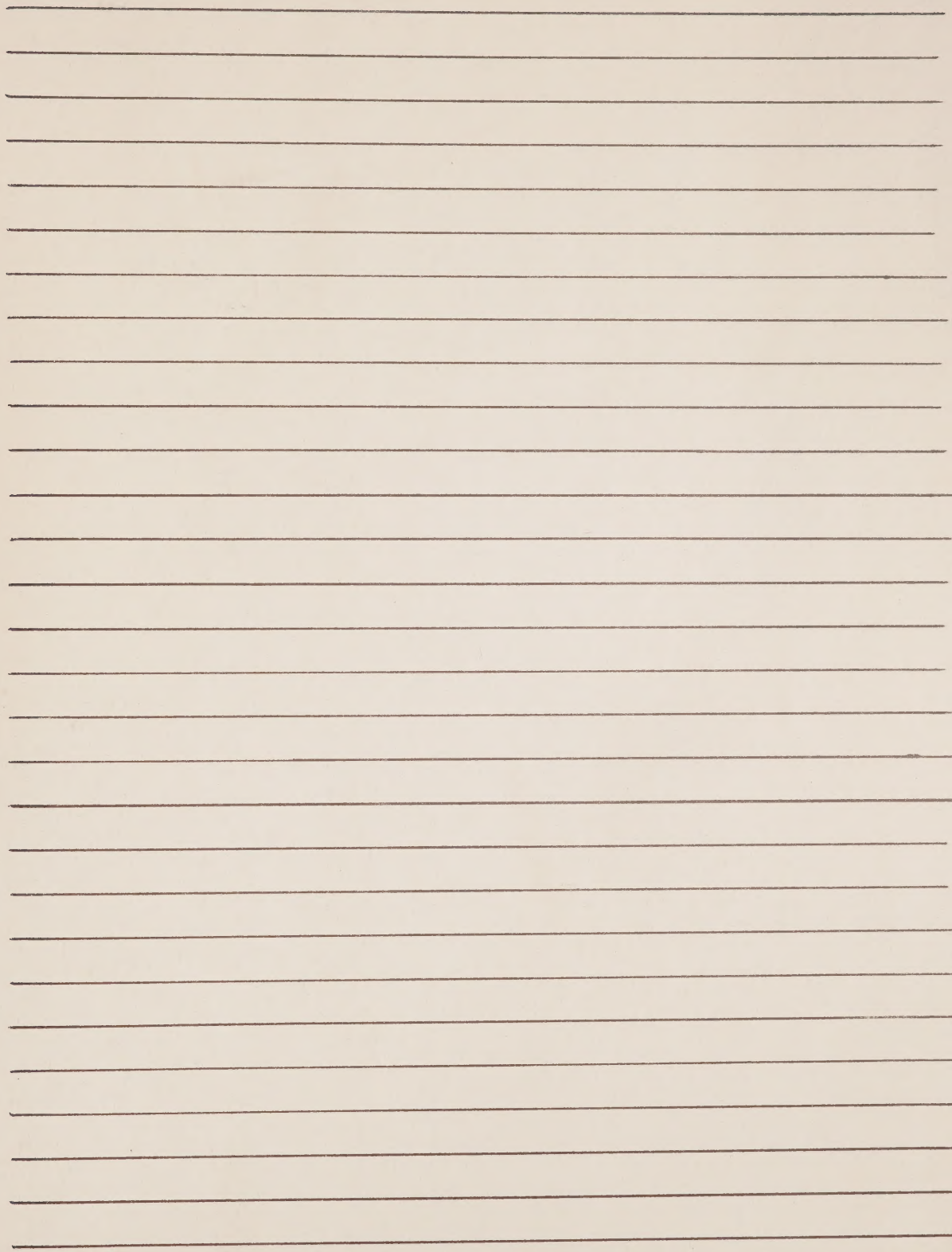
Let's pretend for a moment that you are not a welfare recipient. Instead let's pretend that you are the Manager of the Welfare System in your province.

What are all the changes you would make in the Welfare System if this were so? Why would you make these changes?

4. Now, here are two more pages with no questions on them. We think that there are probably a lot of important questions which we haven't asked you, just because we didn't know enough to ask them.

Please write down, here, everything else that you think we should know about you, the Welfare System and the problems that occur.

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or printed text on the page.





Health and Welfare Canada Santé et Bien-être social Canada